No. 782.—vol. xxvIII.]

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1856.

[WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS, TENPENCE.

### THE APPROACHING CONFERENCES.

SHOULD no unforeseen difficulties arise, the Conferences for the re-establishment of the peace of Europe will be held in Paris towards the end of the present month or the commencement of March. All the great Powers of Europe will be represented except Prussia. Whatever may be the opinion of King Frederick William on this exclusion of his country from the world's councils at a period of the most solemn importance, when the mightiest interests of civilisation are to be discussed, and when the future relations of the States of the European Commonwealth are to be considered and adjusted, there are but few persons in or out of his dominions who will not acknowledge that Prussia has been rightly served. The King held aloof when his neutrality was mischievous and when his aid might have been of service. The Allies owed it to their own dignity to insist upon his isolation from their councils at that great settlement which he did so little to forward and so much to retard. The Prussians themselves will confess that the exclusion is well merited; and if hereafter they have to settle an account with the pusillanimous Monarch who, contrary to their wishes and to their interests, placed their country in such humiliation, there is not an honest politician in Europe—not excepting Russia--who will have any sympathy for him in the hour of his peril and perplexity. Even should his contemporaries bear lightly upon his fault, impartial history will know how to designate the sovereign who might have made his country great, but who chose to make it little.

The names are not yet known of all the diplomatists and statesmen who are to represent the Allies on this occasion; but, as far as they have been divulged, they are satisfactory. The honour of England and the rights of Europe will be safe in the hands of the Earl of Clarendon, and there can be no objection in any quarter to such men as Count Buol for Austria, M. D'Azeglio for Sardinia, or Baron Brunnow for Russia. The representative of Turkey has not yet been named; neither are we aware on whom the choice of the Emperor of the French has fallen to participate in the Conferences on his behalf. But as the Emperor will virtually be his own diplomatist on the occasion, Europe will have the strongest possible guarantee that the rights and the independence of all the nations that are, or have been, endangered by the ambition of the Czars will be zealously and ably defended, and that neither courage nor sagacity will be absent from the Council Board.

The disclosures of the last few days tend to strengthen the belief that Russia is sincere in her acceptance of the Austrian propositions. Everything at the same time tends to prove that the Allies, in the consciousness of their physical no less than of their moral strength, are resolved to be just before they become generous; that they do



GENERAL WILLIAMS, "THE HERO OF B S."-FROM A FAMILY PORTRAIT,- (FEE NEXT PAGE.)



not grasp at the opportunity of ending the war because they are weary of it, because they despair of success in it, because they waver in their opinion of its necessity, or because they begrudge the expenditure of their blood and treasure to bring it to a triumphant issue. We may, therefore, without being over-sanguine, believe that peace will be the result of the Conferences. Whether that peace is to be stable, and honourable to all parties, will mainly depend on the firmness of the representatives of Great Britain and France. It will be for them to insist upon so comprehensive a review of all doubtful points, as shall clear away all grounds of future quarrel. It is not for them to be generous to a defeated foe at the expense of the nations who have been aggrieved and robbed. It is not for them to be chivalrous to their enemy, because he is powerful and might resist, and unmindful of the rights of other nations, because they are weak and cannot help themselves. Properly conducted, the Conferences may give peace to Europe for a whole generation. Improperly conducted, they may yield nothing better than a truce of three or four years duration, of which the end may be-bloodier and fiercer war than that from which we have just escaped, and complications throughout Europe, exasperated perhaps by appeals to those principles of government of which England is the representative, and of which she might then be found to become the Apostle.

Though the war was originally commenced for the defence of Turkey, it must not be forgotten that it has already assumed much larger dimensions, and embraced much wider interests. The attack on Turkey was but part of a gigantic project, or the Balkans would not have been crossed in 1828-9, Sebastopol would not have been built, and the Emperor Nicholas would not have offered to Great Britain, through Sir Hamilton Seymour, the bribe of Candia and Egypt. Great Britain and France took up arms ostensibly for the independence of Turkey, but in reality for the independence of Europe. It was not for the sake of Turkey merely that the gallant King of Sardinia joined our alliance, and sent his admirable soldiers to the Crimea. It was not for the sake of Turkey that Sweden contracted her recent engagements toward the Western Powers, and that they on their parts contracted the solemn engagement toward Sweden not to suffer any aggression upon her territory. It was not for the sake of Turkey that Austria became the mediator in a strife which she detested, and of which she looked upon the growth and progress with disquietude and dismay. It was for the sake of the great principle that the boundaries of all the States of Europe are fixed-and that no one Power shall be allowed to appropriate any portion of the territories of another, without by the very act drawing upon itself the armed opposition of all the rest. Viewed in this light, the question of Bomarsund is as important as that of Sebastopol, or any other fort and arsenal in the Black Sea, and must be so considered. If not, gross injustice will be done to Sweden, and aloophole will be left, through which at a future day the whole deluge of War may again break forth to overflow the world.

So many and so difficult are the questions to be decided—so delicate are they in their application—that if the Allies do not carry them with a firm and high hand, so as to make it apparent to the Russians that their Czar yielded to invincible necessity, and not to the merely humane and sentimental consideration that peace is a great blessing and war a great curse, there will be the danger that another Czar will some day arise who will look upon the Treaty of Paris as waste paper, and strive by a new war to efface the humiliation of his empire. The strength wielded by the Allies is the best guarantee for peace. To yield to a force which it is hopeless to resist is no disgrace to man or empire. If the peace is to be durable, the Allies owe it to themselves, no less than to Alexander II., to forego no preparation, to relax in no effort necessary to enforce compliance with their just demands, in case any hitch should occur in the negotiations. It was physical strength that placed them on this vantage-ground. It is physical strength that must hold them there until peace be definitively settled. They have physical and moral strength on their side at present. If they retain both, the war will come to a speedy and an honourable end. Most devoutly do we pray that it may be so.

### MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAMS, C.B.

The gallant subject of this memoir was born in Annapolis, Nova Scotia, in the latter part of the year 1800, and entered the Royal Artillery (in which service his father before him had attained the rank of Lieutenant-

Colonel) at the age of twenty-five.

For some fifteen years past he was employed principally, if not entirely, in the diplomatic duties, and had just successfully concluded the settlement of the Turco-Persian boundary question, when the war with Russia afforded to Lord Clarendon the opportunity to test his talents in a new sphere, by nominating him her Britannic Majesty's Military Commissioner to the Turkish Forces at Kars, with the rank and retinue of

Brigadier-General.

How well General Williams acquitted himself of the trust reposed in him, and justified the sagacity evidenced by Lord Clarendon in his choice, let not England only, but the united voice of the Cabinets and armies of Europe, declare. In this instance, at any rate, "the right man was put into the right place," and rarely has history presented to our notice the parallel fact of a General more honoured in the circumstances attending his defeat than it falls to the lot of most men to be in the achievement of

the most complete success.

Whatever human skill and forethought, left to its own resour could plan—whatever the highest order of moral courage and of physical endurance could achieve—it will be readily granted to General Williams and the heroic garrison of Kars (Turkish, Polish, and Hungarian, as well as British) that in each and all of these qualities they were severally and pre-eminently distinguished.

pre-eminently distinguished.

How is it, then, that the honours of the Bath, so lavishly dispensed in the Crimea, should in the case of General Williams, up to the present time at least, have been withheld—he being notoriously (without disparagement of others) the only British General engaged in the present war upon whose

others) the only British General engaged in the present war upon whose judgment, tactics, and bearing, and "sufficiency for the position in which he was placed," beset as that position was by famine as well as by foes, the national verdict of approval has been pronounced, without the slightest admixture of censure, from first to last?

General Williams has four sisters living—three in British North America and one in the United States. He has also a niece at Winchester, married to Brevet Lieut.-Colonel O'Halloran, of the Winchester Dépôt Battalion, to whom we are indebted for the Portrait which illustrates this brief Sketch. It represents the gallant officer in his then rank as Captain and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel of Artillery. His features have since become much thinner, through the intense anxiety, and toil, and privation, inseparable from the nature of the services in which he has been continuously engaged since the date of this portrait, 1848—including, especially, the defence of Kars. Those persons, however, who have seen General Williams within the last ten years, will not fail to recognise him as here presented within the last ten years, will not fail to recognise him as here presented

It only remains for the writer to add that his public qualities as a diplomatist and soldier, severely tested as they have been, prior to receiving the impress of a nation's gratitude and admiration, are at least equalled, if not surpassed, by the upright and benignant character of the man.

Letters from General Williams, dated Tiflis, Dec. 14, have been received at Erzeroum. The journey from Alexandropol was accomplished in five days. On the second and third day the country, mountainous and grand, was well woosed and covered with vegetation; on the fourth and last they travelled over a plain, the mud retarding considerably their progress. The General is enchanted with the climate of Tiflis, which he says is quite equal to that of Italy. He and his staff enjoy the most robust health, and continue to receive from the Russian authorities every mark of attention and courtesy. Orders were expected from St. Petersburg relative to their irtesy. Uracion

By the last steamer from Constantinople we learn that General Williams has been sent off to Moscow, where he will remain a prisoner, most probably, till the preliminaries of peace are signed.

#### BALACLAVA HEIGHTS.

FOR the details of the effective Sketch engraved upon the preceding page we have to thank a Correspondent on board H.M.S. Leander, at Balaclava:

clava:—
The Castle seems of very great extent, covering the whole side of the hill facing the harbour, and a great part of the slope facing down towards the sea. From some remains of Genoese coats of arms in the main tower on the summit of the hill, I am led to believe that it must have been built by the Genose about 1870, when they also coionised several other parts of the Crimea. Before the invention of gunpowder, it must have been immensely strong; in fact, impregnable. The walls are for have been immensely strong; in fact, impregnable. The walls are for the most part in ruins, except the main connecting wall running down from the top of the hill to the sea-shore, which is built of granite rock. The round tower (on which Admiral Boxer planted the harbour signal-staff) is 480 feet above the level of the sea.

The turret is about fifty feet high, and twenty broad at the base, gradually tapering to the summit, where it is covered in. The walls are about four feet thick, and not in the least damaged by time. Under the tower is a deep dungeon, which has strong ringbolts at the bottom, evidently for the imprisonment of captives. It is now used as an hospital icehouse, and, from its proximity to the Castle Sanatorium, it is very useful. I am sorry to say that many of the old walls close down to the water on the harbour side have been of necessity used for ballast, when the weather was too rough for boats to go outside.

### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Thursday.

THE earnest desire of the Empress to pass some time at St. Cloud before the event so anxiously looked forward to for the end of February or beginning of March is about to be carried into effect, and various preparations are being made at the Palace there for the reception of her Majesty, whose health, though extremely good for her position, is expected to be still further benefited by the change. It is, however, irrevocably decided that the Empress's confinement is to take place at the Tuileries, attended with all the ceremonies and the publicity that accompanied such events in the time of the ancient Monarchy. There are various conjectures, ambitions, and jealousies brought into play on the occasion of the arrangements projected for the selection of the gouvernante, the physician, and other attendants and functionaries about the person of the Imperial infant. The long-agitated question of the reorganisation of the pages is, it is said, to be settled by their establishment on this occasion. The offering we last week mentioned of a scarf blessed in the church of a saint possessing a specialité in such cases as that of her Majesty is but one out of many of a similar nature sent in from all parts of the kingdom. The secrétariat of the Empress is unceasingly occupied in replying to the numerous addresses, and in acknowledging the receipt of the offerings presented to ensure a happy result to the wishes of the Imperial couple. Relics of greater or less rarity and authenticity, objects blessed by numerous sain: s, chaplets of wondrous sanctity, &c., are dispatched to her Majesty; and many persons, having nothing claiming such high titles to her notice, present gifts quite as indicative of good will, and certainly quite as likely to prove efficacious. Among these a voltigeur has sent a pigeon, taken in its cage at the Malakoff Tower, immediately after the successful

Fresh reports relative to the manifestation of the diseatisfaction of the students on the occasion of M. Nisard's last lectures represent the event as somewhat more serious than it was at first supposed to be. As many as a dozen arrests were made, but it is supposed that the persons will not be long detained in custody. A variety of persons implicated in the celebrated secret society La Marianne have also been recently taken into custody, and dispatched for trial to Par is, from the two Charentes, the Dordogne, and other neighbouring departments.

M. de Larochejaquelin is producing a new pamphlet, entitled "La

Question du Jour," relating to the subject of the peace

The last report of the many contradictory ones circulating on the matter of Clesinger's "François I." in the Court of the Louvre is, that it has been definitively refused by the Minister of State, and that the sculptor has started for England, with the intention of following the example of Marochetti, and establishing himself there. Whatever may be the merits or demerits of the work in question, a subject on which we abstain from entering, M. Clesinger's name is undoubtedly among the first on the list of contemporary sculptors, and England may esteem herself gratified in obtaining such an acquisition. M. Clesinger married, some years since, the only daughter of Madame George Sand, but incompatibility of tem per has led to a separation.

Madame George Sand has lately completed for the French stage an adaptation or imitation of "As You Like It." The piece, of which the name is a literal translation-comme il vous plaira-was read by Mdme. Plessy-Arnoult at a select soirée, composed chiefly of some of the élite of the literary and artistic society of Paris, assembled at the house of M. Emile de Girardin, on Wednesday evening, and met with high approbation.

The ball at the Hôtel de Ville took place on Wednesday. without indiscretion, be permitted to offer a hint on this subject to such of Several English pers rance of the nature of these municipal fêtes, have sent to the Préfet of the Seine demands for invitations to them. As they are private—that is to say, only entered by special invitation from that functionary—this is, of course, a solecism in manners which no well-bred person would willingly commit, and which exposes him to the risk of a refusal, always politely conveyed, but often rendered necessary to prevent the custom b generally adopted, and also to intimate the impropriety of the method adopted.

On Saturday last took place the grand ball of the Prince Jérôme at the Palais Royal. The honours of the fête were performed by the Princess Mathilde. The Emperor and Empress were present—the latter in a costume of white tulle, trimmed with blue. Queen Christins, with the youngest of her daughters; the Duc de Rianzarès, the Prince Napoléon, the Princes Camorata, de Canino, and Czartoryski; the Duke of Brunswick; nearly all the Ministers, Marshals, the corps diplomatique, &c., &c., were present on the occasion. The quadrille of etiquette was reduced to only four couples—the Emperor dancing with the Princess Mathilde, the Prince Napoleon with Lady Cowley. The ball at the Tulleries on Tuesday was very brilliant.

The reports relative to the alterations contemplated in the organisation of the Ecole Polytechnique now assume the seriousness of a question of the dissolution of the institution. It is hardly likely, however, that so grave a measure, if it is really projected, should be so soon carried

The death of the Vicomte d'Arlincourt is one of the events of the

moment. It is difficult to have a stronger proof of the march of intellect and the progress of intelligence within the last half-century than that afforded by the reception of this author's first works, and the esteem in which they are held at present. M. d'Arlincourt, of an old family, possessed a handsome fortune, the larger portion of which he sacrificed in order to save from ruin a near relative overpowered by unmerited misfortunes. He was generous, amiable, elegant in appearance, tastes, and manners, gifted with much finesse, and possessed a graceful talent for conversation and anecdote. Thus endowed, he began his literary career with a novel entitled "Le Solitaire." The book was received as a miracle of style, of interest, of imagination, of description-of every quality, in short, requisite to the perfection of fiction. It was read, lauded, translated; it gave the name to every new fancy of fashion, and M. d'Arlincourt, whose greatest foible was a vanity greedy for, and capable of swallowing, praise in any quantity and of any quality, firmly believed himself the first romance-writer of the world. As time went on the taste of the age strengthened, and the "Solitaire" and its successors (none of which, however, had quite the vogue of the first production, though nearly about on a par of mediocrity with it) were gradually found not to be such chefs d'œuvre as had at first been imagined, till, arrived at the present day, they were pronounced to be unreadable; weak, bombastic, affected, false; trash, in short. To the last hour of his life, however, their author never had an inkling of the fact, and, to an advanced age, continued to indulge in a childish complacency on the subject that was more amusing than offensive to witness. After the death of his first wife M. d'Arlincourt married a rich widow, whose fortune enabled bim, in the latter years of his life, to resume the habits of splendour and elegance that were so in accordance with his tastes, and his hotel was the constant resort of some of the elite of the society of the day.

The Théâtre Français is about shortly to produce the great piece of Madame George Sand and the "Compère Guillery" of M. Edmond About. The Gymnase is preparing "La Question d'Argent" of A. Dumas fils. Nothing very remarkable is at present before the public.

#### THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Diplomatic Conference, it is now settled, is to meet in Paris-not Frankfort, as was once intended. Great Britain is to be represented by Lord Clarendon, the Foreign Secretary, accompanied by Lord Cowley, our Ambassador at Paris. The chief representative of Russia will be Baron Brunnow, formerly Ambassador at London, assisted by Count Orloff, M. de Buol will be charged with the interests of Austria, aided by M. Hubner. M. d'Azeglio and the Marquis de Villamarina will be present for Sardinia. M. Walewski and M. de Bourqueney will most probably represent France.

The question as to whether Prussia ought to be represented in the Congress has been decided in the negative, as will be seen from article which appeared in the Morning Post of Wednesday:—

We published yesterday a telegraph from Berlin which stated that in that capital the participation of Prussia in the Conferences was looked upon as almost certain, as it was believed there that France had renounced her oppo-

sition, and that England alone still raised some difficulties.

We believe that we shall be completely borne out by the result when, emphatically, we declare that Prussia will not be admitted to the Conferences; and, whatever may be the impression at Berlin on the subject, it is not true that France has withdrawn her opposition, nor that the British Cabinet alone raise obstacles.

The belligerents only, with Austria as the mediating Power, can take part in the Conferences which are about to open at Paris. Prussia, having chosen to take no part in the war, and having no recognised status as a mediator, must be content to see the other Powers of Europe ignore an influence which she has allowed to lie dormant, good offices which she has never exercised, and a position in Europe as a first-rate Power which Prussia herself has voluntarily sheadoned.

It is not unlikely, if a treaty of peace be concluded, that then Prussia may be invited to give her signature to a document of such European importance; but in its framing she can take no part.

The protocol of Vienna, which records the acceptance of the Austrian proposals by Russia, and provides for the opening of the Conferences, stipulates that they shall meet within three weeks at latest from the signature of the protocol. The only delay which is likely to arise may be caused by the shortness of the time thus allowed to the special Turkish Envoy, who will have to travel the long journey from Constanti-

### THE RUSSIAN ACCEPTANCE.—OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.

The following is a translation of the article by which the Russian acceptance of the Austrian propositions was notified to the public of St. Petersburg, in the Journal de St. Petersburg of the 20th ult. The article has often been referred to of late as if it were a circular addressed to the diplomatic agents of Russia. It is, however, no document of diplomacy, but simply a communication to the newspaper before mentioned.

Public opinion in Europe has been strongly excited by the intelligence that ropositions of peace concerted between the Allied Powers and Austria had een transmitted to St. Petersburg through the intervention of the Cabinet of

been transmitted to St. Petersburg through the intervention of the Cabinet of Vienna.

Already the Imperial Cabinet, upon its side, had made a step in the path of conciliation, by pointing out, in a despatch bearing date the 11th (23rd) of December, published in all the foreign journals, the sacrifices which it was prepared to make with a view to the restoration of peace.

This twofold proceeding proved the existence on either side of a desire to profit by the compulsory cessation imposed by the rigour of the season on the military operations, in order to respond to the unanimous wishes which were everywhere manifested in favour of a speedy peace.

In the despatch cited above the Imperial Government had taken for basis the Four Points of Guarantee admitted by the Conferences at Vienna, and had proposed with regard to the Third Point—which had alone led to the rupture of the Conferences—a solution which differed rather in form than in substance from the one put forward at that epoch by the Allied Powers.

The propositions transmitted to-day by the Austrian Government speak of the same fundamental proposition—that is to say, the neutralization of the Black Sea by a direct treaty between Russia and the Porte, to regulate by common agreement the number of ships of war which each of the adjacent Powers reserves the right of maintaining for the security of its coasts. They only differ appreciably from these contained in the despatch of the 11th (23rd) of December by the proposal for rectifying the frontier between Moldavia and Bessarabia, in exchange for the places on the Russian territory in the actual occupation of the enemy.

This is not the place to inquire lift these propositions unite the conditions.

Bessarabia, in exchange for the places on the Russian territory in the actual occupation of the enemy.

This is not the place to inquire if these propositions unite the conditions necessary for ensuring the repose of the East and the security of Europe, rather than those of the Russian Government. It is sufficient here to establish the int, that at last an agreement has been actually arrived at on many of the

undemental bases for peace.

Due regard being had to this agreement, to the wishes manifested by the whole of Europe, and to this agreement, to the wishes maniested by the whole of Europe, and to the existence of a coalition the tendency of which was every day to assume larger proportions, and considering the sacrifices which a protraction of the war imposes upon Russia, the Imperial Government has deemed it its duty not to delay by accessory discussions a work the success of which would respond to its heartfelt wishes.

It has, in consequence, just given its adhesion to the propositions transmitted by the Austrian Government as a draught of preliminaries for negotiations

By the energy of its attitude in the face of a formidable coalition, Russia has given a measure of the sacrifices which she is prepared to make to defend her honour and dignity. By this act of moderation the Imperial Government gives at the same time a new proof of its sincere desire to arrest the effusion of blood, to conclude a struggle so grievous to civilisation and humanity, and

to restore to Russia and to Europe the blessings of peace.

It has a right to expect that the opinion of all civilised nations will appre-

ROUGH TREATMENT OF A LADY.—The following curious circum-ROUGH TREATMENT OF A LADY.—The following curious circumstance happened at Berkeswell on Monday last:—A lady was on a visit from Gloucestershire to a gentleman at Berkeswell. She came by the Leamington mid-day train. The door of the carriage had been locked at Leamington, and on arriving at Berkeswell the guard had no key to unlock it; he therefore wished the lady to proceed to Hampton Station, and in a brusque manner said she must go on. To this she was not agreeable, being so near the end of her journey; besides, a gentleman was waiting for her. After some consultation it was agreed that they would, try to take her through the window. This was no easy matter; however, by the exertions of the inside passengers and the assistance of her friends he was extricated from the carriage.—Coventry Herald.

#### THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

By the steamer Borysthène, which left Constantinople on the 21st ult., we have news from the Crimea to the 15th, but it does not contain any thing of importance. Letters from Kertch state that on the 9th the Russians advanced on the ice to attack that place, but their plans were defeated by the vigilance of General Vivian. The bays of Odessa and Kinburn were frozen over, but in the Crimea the weather had become

milder.

The news of the acceptance by Russia of the propositions made by Austria was known at Constantinople on the 19th, and produced a great sensation. The Turks seemed pleased, but the Greeks were incredulous as to the fact. A courier had immediately been sent to the Crimea. The cessation of hostilities was soon expected.

#### AMERICA.

The steam-ship Atlantic, which left New York on the 18th ult., arrived at Liverpool on Thursday.

Up to the 17th ult. there had been no election of Speaker.

The New York Herald says that nothing short of the immediate removal of Mr. Crampton by the British Government can prevent the affairs of the United States and England from assuming a more important and threatening aspect.

United States and England from assuming a more important and threatening aspect.

The Washington correspondent of the Herald says it is rumoured there, with an air of truth, that England, rather than engage in a war with the United States on the Central American question, will recede from the assumed protectorate over the Bay of Islands and the Mosquito Kingdom.

The following notice of a terrible catastrophe on the River Hudson Railway is given by the New York Herald:—

Railway is given by the New York Herald:—

We recently published accounts of six fatal railroad accidents, which have occurred in various parts of the country since the advent of the new year, and we to-day give the harrowing particulars of a catastrophe the like of which has not been known since the wholesale slaughter at Burlington, on the Camden and Amboy Railroad. It appears that, owing to some defect in the track, the Albany morning express down-train for this city yesterday afternoon came to shalt at the crossing at Montgomery Cove, a few miles below Poughkeepsie, and, while standing motionless upon the track, the Poughkeepsie up-train came along at full speed, and dashed headlong into the Albany train, smashing to fragments one car, and nearly demolishing another. A brief warning of the impending danger had been given the occupants of the cars, and several of them succeeded in making their escape in safety; but the majority of them remained to receive the full force of the terrific shock, and to be buried amid the rubbish of cars and the fire and scalding water of the locomotive. Three persons were killed outright, and twenty-two were frightfully scalded or otherwise wounded, many of whom cannot recover. wounded, many of whom cannot recover.

A snowstorm of great severity visited the whole of the Atlantic coast from Maryland to Halifax on the 5th and 6th ult., and continued to rage eighteen hours. Intense cold has succeeded, as will be seen by the following report :-

Succeeding the snowstorm of Saturday night-the effects of which are still felt throughout the country, in the almost total interruption of travel—we have been visited by weather resembling that of the meridian of Greenland. Yesbeen visited by weather resembling that of the meridian of Greenland. Yesterday morning, at six o'clock, the thermometer marked five degrees below zero. This morning, at one o'clock, the mercury was at zero—a slight improvement. But we have it mild compared with other sections. At Marietta, Ohio, they have it at 11 degrees below zero; at Springfield, Mass., 14 below; at Cleveland, Ohio, 14 below; while at Hartford, Conn., the thermometer touched 21 below. The North and East rivers are filled with floating ice, and the ferry-boats have great difficulty in crossing. The Delaware river is closed. The railroads south are in a dreadful condition, and immense quantities of mail matter have accumulated at various points.

New Orleans accounts report the rapid progress of filibustering in that

INDIA.

Files of papers by the Overland Mail, via Trieste, have arrived. The following brief summary of political intelligence is extracted from the Bombay Times of January 2:—

The Santhal incompared to the Santhal incompared

The Santhal insurrection may be said to be suppressed Tranquillity prevails throughout our dominions, and we have not for some months had a single disturbance even on the Punjaub frontier. The kingdom of Oude is about to be sequestered—the King to be allowed £100,000 a year, the army to be reduced from 80,000 to 15,000, and the entire administration of affairs to be intrusted to the Resident, General Outram. The settlement of the Oodeypore differences, which renders the Political Agent supreme, has dissatisfied the chiefs." The native Princes, whose administration is admitted to be blameless, are endeavouring to obtain some better security than they have hitherto enjoyed for the retention of their dominions.

are endeavouring to obtain some setter security than they have intricto enjoyed for the retention of their dominions.

The charges of the Indian navy are about to be increased from half to close on a million sterling annually, one-fourth the revenue of the Presidency, two-thirds the charges of our army of 60,000 men.

Lord Canning is expected at the Presidency on his way to Calcutta a fort-night hence; the present Governor-General retires on the 1st of March, after an administration of eight years' duration.

### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

STATIONERS' MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY .- The annual general meeting of this society was held at Exeter-hall on Monday evening. The report, which was unanimously adopted, stated that, notwithstanding the disbursements to members during sickness were considerably larger than in former years, the funds of the society had been augmented to the sum of £1800.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—At an adjourned general meeting of the proprietors of the Eastern Counties Railway Company, the result of the poll, upon the resolution of the Committee of Investigation to continue their labours, and upon the amendment that Mr. Waddington continue his duties as Chairman of the Board of Directors was announced as follows, and the result is, that Mr. Waddington retains his seat:—

THE PROPOSED TERMS OF PEACE.—PUBLIC MEETING.—A public THE PROPOSED TERMS OF PEACE.—PUBLIC MEETING.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of Westminster was held at St. Martin's Hall, Long Acre, on Wednesday last, for the purpose, as stated in the advertisement, "of protesting against the conclusion of any peace on terms inconsistent with the honour and dignity of the country." The meeting, which was most numerously attended, was addressed by Mr. C. Westerton, who presided, the Hon. C. Smythe Vereker, Mr. A. B. Richards, Major Lyon, Mr. Stewart Rolland, and other gentlemen. A resolution having been moved to the effect "That no treaty will be satisfactory which does not secure to the Allies an indemnity for the expenses of the war, and which does not guarantee the integrity and independence of the Turkish Empire," an amendment in favour of the impeachment of the Ministers was proposed and carried by a large majority.

THE FRANKLIN EXPEDITION.—On Monday evening, at a very full The Franklia Expedition.—On Monday evening, at a very full lowed the reading of a paper on the Probable Course of Sir John Franklin's Expedition by Mr. A. Findlay, it was strongly contended that further search was necessary, the more so as the clue obtained by Dr. Rae had been confirmed by Mr. Anderson's paper, already published. It was also stated that Lady Franklin had already given instructions to fit out the Isabel screw steam-schooner for the search.

Entertainment to Workmen.—On Tuesday week the Messrs. Doulton, of Lambeth Potteries, inaugurated the opening of a new building they have just erected, by giving an entertainment to the men employed at their London works. The rooms were tastefully decorated with evergreens, flags, and mottoes, contrived by their workmen and their vives, who were permitted to join in the festivities. About 400 sat down to supper, after which dessert was placed upon the table, and several toasts and sentiments introduced, which gave opportunity for interchange of kindly speech and feeling between masters and workmen. Messrs. Doulton, among their endeavours to promote the moral and intellectual improvement of their workpeople, a short time since encouraged the formation of a brass band among the apprentice lads, who have attained such proficiency as enabled them materially to contribute to the enjoyment of the evening. That the workpeople appreciate the good wishes and efforts of their employers was spontaneously and unexpectedly shown by the presentation on that occasion of a handsomely-bound quarto Bible to Mr. J. Doulton, as head of the firm, and also a similar volume, with an illustrated copy of Scott's Poetical Works, to Mr. H. Doulton, as the representative and manager of the pipeworks. Sobriety prevailed during the festivities, which were kept up till a late hour, and concluded with singing the National Anthem. ENTERTAINMENT TO WORKMEN.—On Tuesday week the Messrs.

#### THE RUGELEY POISONING CASE.

MR. SERJEANT WILKINS made an application in the Court of Queen's Bench, on Tuesday last, for a certiforari to bring up the inquisition and depositions in the case of the Queen v. William Palmer, with a view to move for a trial at bar, and that the venue may be awarded to another county than Staffordehire. In support of the application he read the following affidavit of William Palmer:—

I, William Palmer, late of Rugeley, in the county of Stafford, but now a prisoner confined in her Majesty's gaol at Stafford, charged upon the coroner's inquisition with the wilful murder of the late John Parsons Cook, make oath

and say—
1. That for ten years I have been residing at Rugeley aforesaid, occ

ally practising as a surgeon.

2. The paper writing hereunto annexed, marked "A," is a copy of the warrant upon which I was arrested and am now detained in the said gaol.

3. I am informed and believe that I cannot have a fair and impartial trial trial

in the county of Stafford—or, in fact, elsewhere in the midland counties—in-asmuch as the prejudice against me is so great that I do not believe amongst an ordinary panel of jurymen any twelve men could be found unbiassed and unprejudiced.

unprejudiced.

4. I say that, in addition to the charge of murder of the late John Parsons Cook, I am also charged on coroner's inquisitions with the murder of my late wife, Ann Palmer, and my late brother, Walter Palmer; all the said murders being alleged to have been committed by means of poison.

5. I am informed, and verily believe, that in and about the neighbourhood of Stefford (Rugeley being only nine miles distant from Stafford) I am also accused of having murdered several other persons, which rumour is generally believed to be true.

6. In each of these cases with which I am now charged, and upon which I am now in gaol, the same being charges of murder by poisoning. Alfred Swaine

am now in gaol, the same being charges of murder by poisoning, Alfred Swaine Taylor, of Guy's Hospital, Doctor of Medicine, is the pripcipal witness; and, in order to rebut the evidence given by him, it will be necessary that I should have a sufficient number of scientific persons to give evidence upon my trial

have a sufficient number of scientific persons to give evidence upon my trial, most of whom are resident in London.

7. I say the expense of such witnesses will, as I am informed, and believe, be £1000, or thereabouts, if I am tried at Stafford.

8. I say, of myself, that I have no funds wherewith to meet such expense, and am, consequently, entirely dependent on my friends and relations; and, owing to my dependent position, I fear I shall not be so well or properly defended, unless I can be tried where the expense of such witnesses will be much

9. I am informed, and truly believe, that the solicitor who is acting against me in the prosecution upon the charge of wilful murder of my said late wife and said late brother has admitted to my solicitor that he does not believe it will be possible for me to have an impartial trial in the county of Stafford or its neighbourhood.

its neighbourhood.

10. I say that I am innocent of having committed the said alleged murders, or any or either of them.

He also read an affidavit of Mr. John Smith, Mr. Palmer's attorney He also read an affidavit of Mr. John Smith, Mr. Palmer's attorney, which stated that in the counties of Stafford, Warwick, and neighbouring counties, the people generally were kept in a state of excitement and prejudice against William Palmer by the various articles which have from time to time appeared in the newspapers; and that, in consequence, he could not have a fair and impartial trial at Stafford, Warwick, or in any of the midland counties, owing to the prejudice which exists.

After a short conversation the Judges granted a rule nisi to show cause.

### MR. PALMER'S BANKRUPTCY.

MR. PALMER'S BANKRUPTCY.

On Monday last the appeal in the matter of the adjudication of a flat of bankruptcy against William Palmer, the surgeon, of Rugeley, came on for hearing, in the Birmingham District Court of Bankruptcy.

On the 9th of January last Mr. John Spittle, ironmaster, Westbromwich, presented a petition for a flat against William Palmer, surgeon, apothecary, dealer, and chapman. On the same day Mr. Spittle proved his debt, to the amount of £1000 upon a bill of exchange, dated 19th Sept., 1855, drawn by William Palmer upon and accepted by Sarah Palmer, payable to the order of William Palmer, three months after date, and by W. Palmer indersed to J. Spittle. The act of bankruptcy relied upon was proved by Mr. Henry Gillard, sheriff's officer, Stafford, who stated that he arrested Palmer under a capias ad satisficiendum, at the suit of Henry Padwick, on the 13th day of December, and on the 17th of the same month Palmer was removed under the same writ, and also on a coroner's Padwick, on the 13th day of December, and on the 17th of the same month Palmer was removed under the same writ, and also on a coroner's warrant, under a charge of murder, to the county gaol of Stafford. Upon these facts Mr. Waterfield, the registrar of the Court of Bankruptcy, acting for Mr. Commissioner Balguy, adjudicated Palmer a bankrupt. The notice of adjudication was duly served, when Mr. Smith gave notice that he should dispute its validity. Palmer, on the 5th May, 1855, executed a [bill of sale to Mr. E. Wright, solicitor, Birmingham, for £8000 and upwards, and by virtue of this instrument the whole of his property had been sold and swept off in satisfaction of that debt. It appears that the date of Wright's bill was anterior to the date of Spittle's bill. The object of the bankruptcy was, if possible, to set aside the bill of sale, and to obtain possession of its proceeds for the benefit of the general body of creditors.

obtain possession of its proceeds for the benefit of the general body of creditors.

Mr. James, for the petitioning creditor, observed that he had another petition to present, founded upon the facts mentioned above. It was the joint petition of the above-named John Spittle, Frederick Crabbe, of Rugeley, gentleman, and Thomas Simpson, of Rugeley, tax-collector. It prayed that the former adjudication might be annulled, and gave an undertaking that they would prosecute a new flat.

Mr. Smith contended that the Court had no power to receive the petition on the morning when the matter of the first petition was to be discussed; besides which, if the prayer of the petition was assented to, the right of the bankrupt, under the 104th section of the statute, would be taken away; and, as there was no such power in the Court to deprive the bankrupt of his statutable right, he (Mr. Smith) insisted at this time upon being heard against the validity of the adjudication.

Mr. Commissioner Balguy: I am clearly of opinion that I am bound to hear the bankrupt against the validity of the adjudication. The 104th section gives to the bankrupt the right to dispute. He has brought himself within the terms of the Act, and I de not consider that the 12th section enables me to exercise any jurisdiction where there is provision in the statute directing what shall be done. I am, therefore, of opinion that the bankrupt is entitled to dispute the adjudication, notwithstanding the second petition which Mr. James has presented.

Mr. Smith then stated that he was prepared to dispute the trading and the act of bankruptcy itself—the trading, on the ground that Palmer had not been in business for more than two years; the act of bankruptcy, on the authority, ex parte, of "Bowes" (4 Vesey) and "Regina v. Page" (1 Broderick and Bingham), where it had been clearly held that a person must be in custody on civil process only.

The first adjudication of bankruptcy, of which notice had been given to dispute, was then annulled.

Mr. James left the room for

dispute, was then annulled.

Mr. James left the room for the purpose of preparing another petition, and in the interim Mr. Smith intimated that he should not enter upon its merits that day, but suggested that the case should be taken next

At a later period of the day Mr. James presented another petition from

The following notices were posted in the Subscription-room at Tatter-

Any gentleman who saw William Palmer in London on Saturday, the 24th of December last, is earnestly requested to communicate with J. H. Hatton, Esq., chief of the county constabulary, Stafford; or with Mr. W. V. Stephens, No. 11, Camden-grove, Kensington, executor to Mr. J. P. Cook, deceased.

Any person who saw William Palmer, of Rugeley, in London, on Saturday, the 1st of December last, is earnestly requested to communicate with J. H. Hatton, Esq., chief of the county constabulary, Stafford; or with Mr. W. V. Stephens, No. 11, Camden-grove, Kensington, executor to Mr. J. P. Cook,

DETECTION OF POISON,-At the close of a lecture delivered last Detection of Poison.—At the close of a lecture delivered last Monday evening at the Bristol Philosophical Institution, Mr. William Herapath, the eminent analytical chemist and professor of toxicology, took the opportunity of adverting to the state of alarm which had been produced in the public mind by the recent alleged secret poisonings at Bugeley, Manchester, and elsewhere. The apprehensions which the cases to which he had referred had given rise had, he said, been much increased by certain statements which had been put forth, and which, as he understood them, were these—That prussic acid could not be discovered in the system at more than fourteen days, that strychnia could only be detected as few hours after death, and that cocculus Indicus could not be detected at all. Now he had himself detected the presence of prussic acid in a human body after an interment of two months; he had found cocculus Indicus in dead fishes and in a human body after it had been buried for ten months. The difficulties in the way of detecting poisons of this class were not, therefore, so insurmountable as some supposed; and he hoped that the knowledge of the fact would have the effect of reassuring the public mind.

The Administrative Reform Association held a meeting at the

THE Administrative Reform Association held a meeting at the London Tavern—S. Morley, Esq., in the chair—on Saturday last; at which a resolution was unanimously passed that a memorial be presented to her Majesty praying for a full inquiry into the causes that led to the

#### THE PALMER FAMILY.

In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 19th January there appeared a letter from the Special Correspondent of this Journal at Rugeley, containing an account of the inquest on the body of Mrs. Palmer, and other circumstances connected with the events which have recently given that town a notoriety so unhappy. On the 23rdfour days after the publication of that report-we received the following letter from Mr. George Palmer, the brother of the accused William Palmer :-

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Sir,—I have to request you will supply me with the name of your Special Correspondent who wrote that libellous article as to my mother and family, in order that I may take such steps in the matter as I may be advised.

Yours obediently,

George Palmer,

To that communication we replied by return of post, assuring Mr. George Palmer of our regret if any error or inaccuracies should have found their way into our columns which could afford him ground of complaint, and requesting him to specify the errors or inaccuracies to which he referred, in order that we might contradict them upon his authority in our next publication.

We expected, as the necessary result of this note, that Mr. George Palmer would have communicated to us in time for our publication of this day a statement denying the imputations or libels, if any, of our Special Correspondent-a communication to which we should have felt it to be our bounden duty to have given all the publicity in our power. Until we knew in what respect our Correspondent had transgressed the bounds of fair comment upon events so dreadfully notorious as those of which Rugeley has been the scene, or in what particular he had consciously or unconsciously libelled the family of the supposed culprit, we could not with any propriety divulge his name. But Mr. George Palmer, instead of writing to us any contradiction of the statements in question, or affording us any opportunity of placing the matter before the public, in a way to remove any erroneous impression which the statements of our Correspondent may have produced, caused our publisher to be served with three notices of action-one on his own part, another on that of Mrs. Sarah Palmer, and the third on that the Rev. Thomas Palmer. This circumstance, however, has not changed our position either towards Mr. George Palmer or towards the public. Before service of these notices we were willing to afford to Mr. George Palmer and his family the fullest opportunity for the vindication of their characters-not simply with reference to any particular statements made by our Correspondent—but with reference to any other points which they might have deemed it advisable to bring before the public. We opened our columns to them immediately we heard that they considered themsel es aggrieved. Our columns are still open to them for any statement which they may please to make with regard to the allegations of our Correspondent; and in the mean time, although Mr. George Palmer has declined to supply us with the means of contradicting the statements which he has so vaguely impugned, and of offering such explanation by way of apology, or otherwise, as the merits of the case might call for, we feel bound—in justice to the parties, to our readers, and to ourselves—thus publicly to repeat the expression of our sincere regret that any matter of a nature calculated to disparage the characters, or to add to the already pained feelings, of any of the members of Mr. William Palmer's family, and our readiness to redress, by any means in our power, the injury and annoyance so occssioned. We have further to state, in our own justification, and which we are sure our numerous readers will be disposed to give us credit for, that if any such matter have unfortunately appeared in our columns it has not been with any malicious intent, or through culpable negligence, but in consequence of extraordinary popular excitement, connected with occurrences already but too painfully notorious, and the hurry of business inseparable from the production of a journal of extensive sale. reference to any particular statements made by our Correspondentduction of a journal of extensive sale.

### RUGELEY AND STAFFORDSHIRE. (To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

APPRECIATING as I do the very high character of your Paper, both for liberality and talent, I cannot but say that I felt surprised upon reading the succeping attack by your Special Correspondent upon Staffordshire, its towns, its villages, its lawyers, its jury.

The Palmers (although I think we should have some of them tried ere we condemn them) you must deal with as you deem just; but, having been born and brought up in the county which has, unfortunately, been the scene of this horrible tragedy. I hope you will negmit a few remarks in videories, of its

and orought up in the county which has, unfortunately, been the scene of this horrible tragedy, I hope you will permit a few remarks in vindication of its "Holland-like scenery."

Does your Correspondent know Staffordshire? Has he visited the haunts of Cotton and Izaak Walton on the banks of the pretty river Dove? or read Byron's observation to Moore upon the scenery of Dovedale between Staffordshire and Derbyshire? Or has he heard of Dimondsdale, or, more properly, Demon's-dale? These are pature's sublimest ciffs to my county.

Byron's observation to Moore upon the scenery of Dovedale between Staffordshire and Derbyshire? Or has he heard of Dimondsdale, or, more properly, Demon's-dale? These are nature's sublimest gifts to my county.

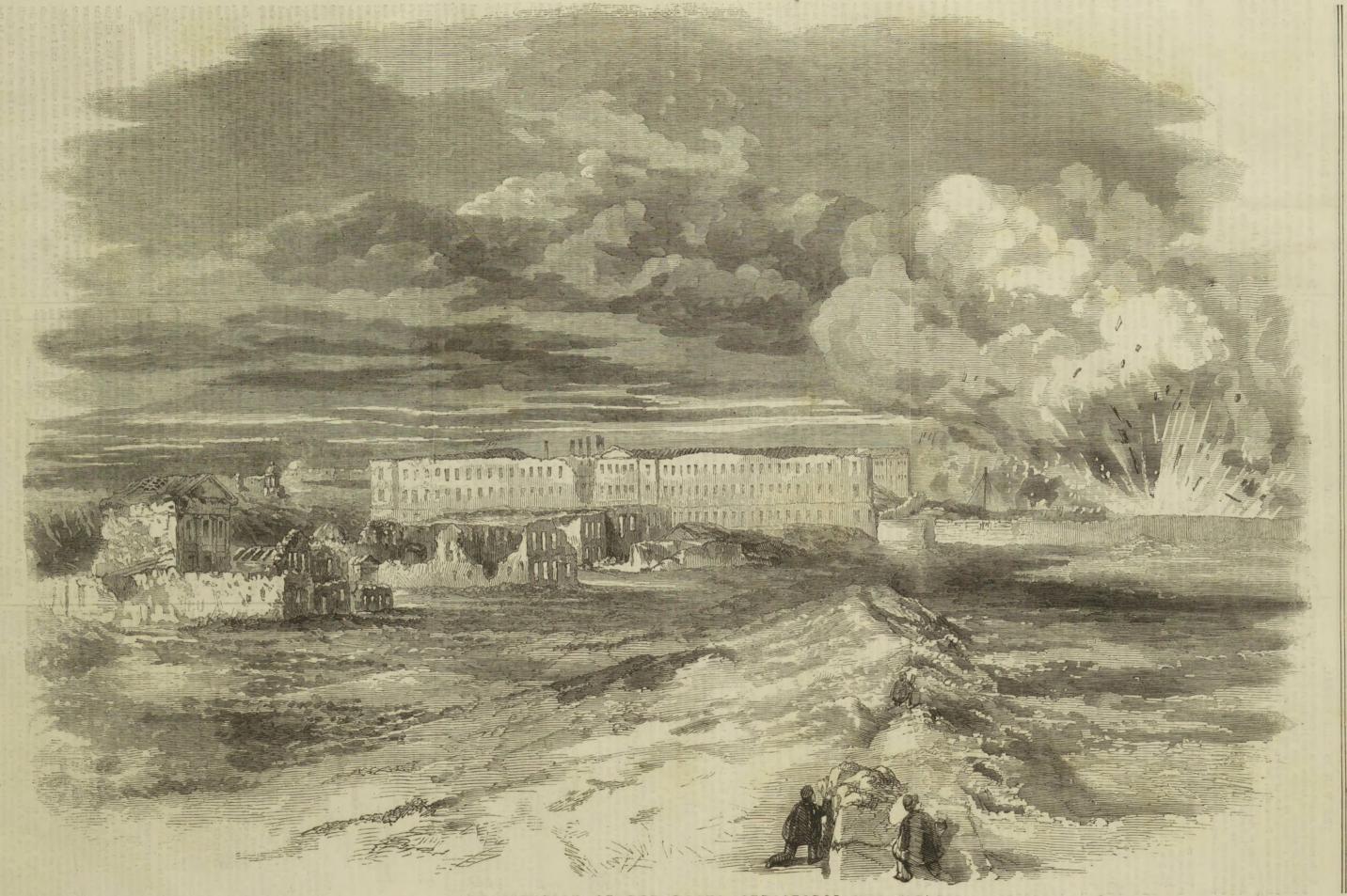
Your Correspondent states that Staffordshire has only two towns, and those of merely second-class importance. Has he forgotten the immense population of the Staffordshire Potteries—comprising several towns, certainly, but these so nearly amalgamated as now to form one great whole—and have these no importance? Has he never heard of its coal and iron districts and their numerous populations, and are these also unimportant or inutile? What of Burton-on-Trent and its world-renowned breweries, Leek and its alk factories, Lichfield and its fine old cathedral, containing one of Chantrey's cheffi-d'curre, and its reminiscences of Doctor Samuel Johnson, who was born there; Uttoxeter, the "Wood Leighton" of Mary Howitt, and where she spent her happy girlhood and was married? Rugeley itself, too, once was not, nor is now, the unimportant place described by your Correspondent; if he will consult "Plott" or "Pigott" he will discover that, ere we became indebted to our Continental neighbours for the present material of which our hats are chiefly made, this place was famous for the manufacture of hats, and that trade has been extensively carried on there even in our own day; and he will see that the town is not the village of mushroom growth which he has represented it to be, although the rich pastures in its vicinity afford the inhabitants a bountiful supply of that savoury esculent in the proper season. By the way, I hope your Correspondent's strictures upon the Talbot Arms Inn were not provoked by his having been served with a bottle of mushroom catsup in mistake for Masters' old beeswing port, as happened once upon a time to two unsophisticated farmers at that respectable hostelry, to their great marvel and the greater chagrin of the then worthy host (Masters the first), who prized his old catsup

farmers at that respectable hostelry, to their great marvel and the greater chagrin of the then worthy host (Masters the first), who prized his old catsup quite as much as his wines; at least so saith tradition.

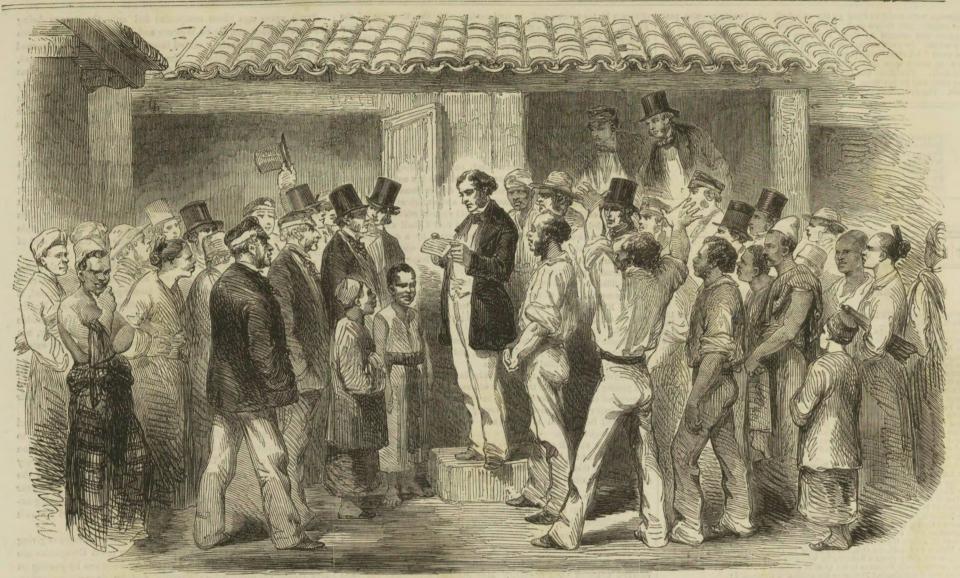
And the neighbourhood of Rugeley, Mr. Editor—the noble Ansons, the Bagots, the Taibots, the Wolseleys, and the famous old Marquis of Anglesey, and their ancient baronial residences; princely Trentham, with its generous-hearted Duke and Duchess; and the fairy land of Alton Towers, the residence of the Ferl of Shreyshury—all these and many others helped to residence of the Earl of Shrewsbury—all these, and many others, belong to my calum-niated county; and I think and hope that, though it may furnish now and then a criminal, and now and then an official who may have incurred the susthen a criminal, and now and then an official who may have incurred the suspicion of corruption, yet that the whole of its towns, coroners, lawyers, and denizens at large may be deemed of a little more worth than the hasty conclusion of your Special Correspondent attaches to them. Will he, however, point out a county in England more deserving of fame? Apologising for having treespassed so long on your valuable time, I must beg leave to subscribe myself, Sir, very faithfully yours,

ONE WHO LOVES OLD STAFFORDSHIRE.

[NOTE OF THE EDITOR.—In inserting the communications of our Special Correspondent at Rugeley we did not intend to back all the opinions he chose to express. His depreciation of Staffordshire, and of the town of Rugeley, was a matter of individual taste; and, if we did not draw the pen through those and other expressions not altogether in accordance wtih our own notions, it was that we might not interfere with the judg. ment of a competent person in whom we had confided, and from the belief that our readers in Staffordshire and elsewhere would understand such opinions to be those of the individual who penned them, and not of the Editor who employed him. We hope that our Staffordshire readers will take the matter with as much good humour as the writer of the above letter, which we are happy to have an opportunity of inserting in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.]



DESTRUCTION OF THE DOCKS, SEBASTOPOL-(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



READING THE NEWS OF THE FALL OF SEBASTOPOL AT CEYLON .- (SEE PAGE 123.)

### THE NIGHTINGALE JEWEL.

THE deep interest which is so justly felt by all classes respecting that noble-minded lady who, quitting the enjoyment of social comfort, at the risk of health and life, devoted herself, by tender attention and unwearied care, to alleviate the sufferings of the brave defenders of our rights, cannot but be increased by the knowledge that this sympathy is also that of the highest person of this realm.

The Jewel engraved in the accompanying Illustration was lately presented by her Majesty to Miss Nightingale. The design is said to be from the pencil of the Prince Consort, by whom it was intrusted to the hands of Mr. Garrard, the Crown jeweller, for execution.

Consort, by whom it was intrusted to the hands of Mr. Garrard, the Crown jeweller, for execution.

The form of the Jewel is oval. The ground or field is of pure white enamel, bearing a crimson cross, on which, in diamonds, are the letters "V.R." and the Royal crown; from the centre issue gold rays, implying Heavenly sympathy; this is inclosed by an oval band of black enamel—black being an emblem of good council—on which, in gold, are the feeling words, "Blessed are the merciful." On each side spring branches of palm in gold and green enamel—denoting the peaceful occupation and triumphant result of her gentle though firm labours; the colour green may also be considered to imply eternal friendship. The label bearing the word "Crimea" is in azure blue, similar to that of the riband of the Crimean medal. The whole is surmounted by three brilliant diamond stars, the celestial signification of which is obvious. Notwithstanding the beauty and good taste displayed in the arrangement of this jewel, the whole is eclipsed by the noble expression of the Royal feeling i the inscription borne on the reverse:—

To Miss Florence Nichtingale, as a mark of esteem and gratitude for her devotion

To Miss Florence Nightingale, as a mark of esteem and gratitude for her devotion towards the Queen's brave soldiers. From Victoria R., 1855.



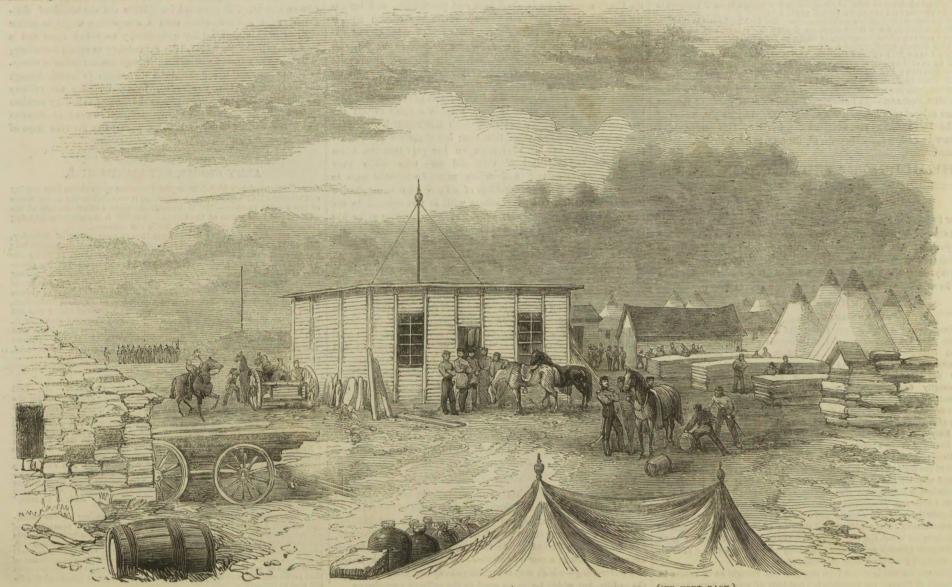
THE NIGHTINGALE JEWEL.

### DESTRUCTION OF THE DOCKS AT SEBASTOPOL.

DESTRUCTION OF THE DOCKS AT SEBASTOPOL.

It was the intention of our engineers to blow in a portion of the English half of the docks on Saturday, the 29th of December; but, owing to the prevalence of water, all could not be got ready for that purpose before the afternoon of January 1. At six minutes to one the drum was beaten by the French sapper for the thirty-nine French and four English engineers to light their portifies. At 5½ minutes the drum beat two taps for all to be ready, and at 4½ minutes to one the drum beat one more tap to fire; in 6½ minutes afterwards the charges in the side and bottom of the French east dock exploded almost simultaneously. Shortly afterwards the large charges in the piers of the entrance and behind the steps leading down to the dock blew up. These three charges shook the ground all round terribly, and propelled large stones perpendicularly up in the air to the height of at least 900 feet. In 9½ minutes the English charges exploded, causing a very neat demolition of half the side wall of the basin. After the smoke had cleared away, it was evident that four of the French charges and one of the English had not gone off. The demolition of the French east dock, or "Steamer Dock," as it is called—for it contains the remains of the paddle-steamer which was brought from Sinope and set fire to by the Russians on the 9th of September—was complete. The quantity of powder expended in blowing up this dock alone wa 10,000 lb., with 33 charges in all. The twelve side charges were each 500 lb. Behin the steps leading down to the bottom of the dock there were one charge of 1000 lb. and two of 500 lb. of powder each.

After the Russians had fired a few badly-aimed shells, and the French and English engineer had examined the dobris, the former again fired the four charges that had not gone off. After the lapse of a few minutes these exploded, and thus the west an east docks of the French half, together with the left side of the large basin, even t the gates, were completely destroyed. Several hour



ARMY STORES (MR. B. D. STUART'S), FOURTH DIVISION, CATHCART'S HILL, BEFORE SEBASTOPOL - (SEE NEXT PAGE.)

engineers were ready to blow up the east dock. At twenty minutes past five o'clock, just before dark, Private Sulley, of the 10th company of Sappers, was ordered by Major Nicholson to connect the ten wires to the two cables. In another two minutes all had cleared away. The moment the word "All right" was passed up to Mr. Dean, eight of the ten charges blew up, which were quite sufficient completely to destroy the bottom of this dock. The latter was 191 feet long on the stone skids at bottom, 40 feet wide, and 29 feet deep. At top it is 238 feet long, and 95 feet 4 inches wide. The revetment at top was 6 feet 8 inches broad.

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK

SUNDAY, Feb. 3.—Quinquagesima or Shrove Sunday.

MONDAY, 4.—Stoppage of the United States' Bank, 1840.

TUESDAY, 5.—Shrove Tuesday. The late Sir R. Peel born, 1788.

WEDNESDAY, 6.—Ash Wednesday. Dr. Priestley died, 1804.

THURSDAY, 7.—Mary, Queen of Scots, beheaded, 1587.

FRIDAY, 8.—Half-Quarter Day.

SATUEDAY, 9.—Canada ceded to Britain, 1763.

# TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

Sunday.	Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M A A A N A N A N A N A N A N A N A N A	M No Tide	h m 0 30	h m	h m 1 25	h m 1 50	h m 2 15	h m 2 40	h m	M h m 3 25	h m 3 45	h m 4 5	h n

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### THE LARGE ENGRAVING

### ALLIED COMMANDERS IN THE CRIMEA,

AND MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

(To form the Frontispiece to the present Volume of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

In this characteristic Illustration of the War the Artist has grouped its brave leaders and representatives of their respective troops and their insignia; the upper bordure of the picture being composed of an artistic arrangement of arms, and the laurel and the oak, emblematic of victory and strength, intertwined with a ribbon inscribed with the names of the scenes of the great achievements—"Alma, Balaclaya, Sebastopol, Inkerman, and Tchernaya."

The four mounted figures forming the centre of the picture, commencing from the left, are—General della Marmora, appointed to the command of the army of fifteen thousand men sent to the Crimea from Sardinia; next, to the right, is General Sir W. J. Codrington, K.C.B., the successor of General Simpson as Commander-in-Chief of the Army in the Crimea (and of whom a Memoir appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Nov. 3, 1855); next is Marshal Pelissier, the Commander-in-Chief of the French Army (of which distinguished soldier a Memoir appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for June 16, and some well-timed remarks upon his career in our Journal of Oct. 6); the fourth portrait on the left is Omer Pacha, now Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish Army in Asia—of whose life and services a Memoir appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, vol. xxiii., p. 34.

In the rear is the Staff of each Commander. The flanking figures in the foreground, leftward, are a Highlander, an English foot soldier, and an English sailor; and one of the Bersaglieri, or Sardinian Riflemen. On the right hand are Turkish, French, and Egyptian soldiers.

The Large Map of the Commander. The flanking figures in the foreground, leftward, are a Highlander, an English foot soldier, and an english sailor; and one of the Bersaglieri, or Sardinian Riflemen. On the right hand are Turkish, French, and Egyptian soldiers.

The Large Map of the Commander.

Foreign Postage.—As newspapers sent to most parts of Europe are subject to a heavy postage, and charged by weight, copies of the Illustrated London News, printed on thin paper, may now be had, if specially ordered, for transmission abroad.

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

### LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1856.

THE Session of Parliament was opened on Thursday by the Queen in person. The following Speech from the throne was read by her Majesty in that clear, emphatic, and musical tone of voice for which she is remarkable. It is not too much to say that it was worthy alike of the great occasion on which it was delivered, and of the august Legislature whose privilege it was to hear it.

# HER MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

# MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

Since the close of the last Session of Parliament the arms of the Allies have achieved a signal and important success. Sebastopol, the great stronghold of Russia in the Black Sea, has yielded to the persevering constancy and to the daring bravery of the Allied forces, The naval and military preparations for the ensuing year have necessarily occupied my serious attention; but, while determined to omit no effort which could give vigour to the operations of the war, I have deemed it my duty not to decline any overtures which might reasonably afford a prospect of a safe and honourable peace. Accordingly, when the Emperor of Austria lately offered to myself and to my august ally, the Emperor of the French, to employ his good offices with the Emperor of Russia, with a view to endeavour to bring about an amicable adjustment of the matters at issue between the contending Powers, I consented, in concert with my allies, to accept the offer thus made; and I have the satisfaction to inform you that certain conditions have been agreed upon which I hope may prove the foundation of a general treaty of peace.

Negotiations for such a treaty will shortly be opened at Paris.

In conducting those negotiations I shall be careful not to lose sight of the objects for which the war was undertaken; and I shall deem it right in no degree to relax my naval and military preparations until a satisfactory treaty of peace shall have been concluded.

Although the war in which I am engaged was brought on by events in the south of Europe, my attention has not been withdrawn from the state

of things in the north; and, in conjunction with the Emperor of the French, I have concluded with the King of Sweden and Norway a treaty containing defensive engagements applicable to his dominions, and tending to the preservation of the balance of power in that part of Europe.

I have also concluded a treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation with the Republic of Chili. I have given directions that these treaties shall be laid before you.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

The estimates for the ensuing year will be laid before you. You will find them framed in such a manner as to provide for the exigencies of war, if peace should unfortunately not be concluded.

#### MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

It is gratifying to me to observe that, notwithstanding the pressure of the war, and the burdens and sacrifices which it has unavoidably imposed upon my people, the resources of my empire remain unimpaired-I rely with confidence on the manly spirit and enlightened patriotism of my loyal subjects for a continuance of that support which they have so nobly afforded me; and they may be assured that I shall not call upon them for exertions beyond what may be required by a due regard for the great interests, the honour, and the dignity of the empire.

There are many subjects connected with internal improvement which I recommend to your attentive consideration.

The difference which exists in several important particulars between the Commercial Laws of Scotland and those of the other parts of the United Kingdom has occasioned inconvenience to a large portion of my subjects engaged in trade. Measures will be proposed to you for remedying

Measures will also be proposed to you for improving the Laws relating to Partnership by simplifying those Laws, and thus rendering more easy the employment of capital in commerce.

The system under which merchant shipping is liable to pay local dues and passing tolls has been the subject of much complaint. Measures will be proposed to you for affording relief in regard to those matters.

Other important measures for improving the law in Great Britain and in Ireland will be proposed to you, which will, I doubt not, receive your attentive consideration.

Upon these and all other matters upon which you may deliberate I fervently pray that the blessing of Divine Providence may favour your coun. cils, and guide them to the promotion of the great object of my unvarying solicitude, the welfare and the happiness of my people.

It cannot be denied that fears were prevalent in the public mind that a disposition had been shown by men in high places, not only in Great Britain but in France, to accede with undue alacrity to the propositions made by Austria for the pacification of Europe; and that many sincere friends of peace were apprehensive that a truce, rather than a peace, would be the result of negotiations entered upon in such a spirit. Her Majesty's Speech will tend to remove such fears, and to inspire the fullest confidence that the destinies of Great Britain are, at this momentous period of its history, in bold, safe, and honourable hands. The Speech does not represent the negotiations for peace to be in so advanced a State as the gentlemen of the Stock Exchange and the Paris Bourse have so fondly-we might say so greedily-stated them to be. "Certain conditions" have been agreed to which her Majesty hopes "may prove the founda-tion of a general treaty of peace." In these hopes all classes will participate. The British people have no love of war; they have no animosity either against the Emperor of Russia or against his subjects; their sole desire is, as it ever has been, to vindicate and uphold the public law of Europe; and to win by their MIGHT, and that of their gallant allies, the peace which Russia refused to yield to considerations of RIGHT; and which, in all probability, she would have continued to refuse to this day if the Allies had not proved themselves to be able to enforce their demands at the point of the sword. The emphatic mention by her Majesty of the treaty recently concluded with Sweden affords another strong proof that Lord Palmerston is determined that the pacification which may be expected to result from the Conferences of Paris shall be a real pacification, and include the interests of the European Commonwealth in the north no less than in the south of Europe. Bomarsund is as clearly unnecessary for mere purposes of Russian defence in the Baltic as Sebastopol is for the same purposes in the Euxine. Bomarsund and Sebastopol were both fortresses of offence and aggression on neighbouring States; and, if the permanent settlement of the balance of power in Europe is to be the result of the present negotiations, both places must be dealt with in a spirit to test the bona fides of Russia. To her good faith much will be conceded that might wound her susceptibilities; but there are precautions against the renewal of aggression on her part that the Allies would be self-stultified if they did not take while they have the opportunity; and which must be insisted upon at whatever risk to the tender feelings of a Power that never showed itself tender to the feelings of others until it was reduced to the painful extremity of surrender or defeat. In yielding as he has done the Empe ror of Russia has shown himself to be a man of a sound head as well as of a kindly heart; and we trust, for the sake of all Europe, that the negotiations will neither be impeded on the side of the Allies by the arrogance of Victory, on that of Russia by the susceptibilities of defeat: that a peace not to be again broken within the lifetime of any person now existing in Europe will result from the Conferences-There is no necessary antagonism between any of the States of Europe; there is certainly none between Great Britain and Russia-two empires that might thrive upon the happiness and the prosperity of each other if peace were firmly established be-

The other portions of her Majesty's Speech do not call for particular comment; but there is an omission in it which is as remarkable as it is gratifying. Not a word is said about our differences with the United States. Let us hope that there never will be any occasion for a Sovereign to refer to or for a Parliament to deliberate upon them, and that they may be immediately settled by the good sense and good feeling of both Governments.

Now that some hope exists of a pacific solution of our great quarrel with Russia, we are threatened with a war of railways.

The Great Northern, London and North-Western, and Midland Companies, dragging their neighbour the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Company into the contest, are, it is to be feared, about to embark in a war à l'outrance-by low fares, quick trains, and advertising—which may stimulate railway travelling and please the public, but which bodes no good to the railway proprietors.

Some years ago these companies fell out—the reason being that the London and North-Western and Midland Companies were interfered with in their "vested interests" by the newly-opened lines of the Great Northern. The quarrel, however, soon ceased, the parties agreeing to leave to Mr. Gladstone to decide in what proportions the traffic of the principal places should be amicably and regularly divided. Mr. Gladstone made his award, and what is called the "Ten Towns Agreement" hereby had its existence. Under this agreement the Companies have worked for five years; but, as all things must have an end, so had the agreement, and discussion commenced some time back as to its renewal.

Now, six months ago a monster negotiation was set on foot in reference to another agreement for division of traffic, called the "Octuple," because eight separate Compa nies were parties to it; and nicknamed the "Octagonal," from the suspicion that, though eight-sided, the side of the public had little to do with it. This negotiation ended successfully; and the eight Companies divide under it, in peace, the traffic from the whole of Scotland and of places north of York and London.

The Ten Towns negotiation, following at the heels of this one, might have been expected to succeed; and, as far as the managerswho, it is stated, had eight separate meetings-were concerned, it seems to have been successful. These gentlemen-Captain Huish, Mr. Allport, Mr. Clarke, and Mr. Watkin-agreed, like sensible men, to a basis involving a general peace—not of the day only, but for fourteen years to come. No more competition, no more extensions, no more useless trains—all was to be peace.

Unfortunately, however, for the shareholders, the directors of one of the Companies took a different view. They would have peace on their own terms only, and quietly repudiated their manager-taking the question into their own hands.

It appears that, during the Gladstone award, the London and North-Western and Midland, in pursuance of what now turns out to have been a short-sighted policy, practically abandoned competition for the traffic of the Ten Towns; and the Great Northern, using every exertion, and doing their work well, soon got possession of the great bulk of the traffic, handing over an excess of £25,000 a year to the other two companies, who were content to save running expenses while receiving their share of the money earned by both routes.

Now, however, the Great Northern are naturally averse to giving up what they have got; and the two other great Companies are about to restore the normal state of traffic relations by putting on fast trains, canvassing for the traffic, and by an extreme reduction of fares. People, unless peace be concluded between the high and mighty belligerents, are to go north, up to York from Eustonsquare, in the same time as from King's-cross, or less; better carriages are to be used; more civil guards put on; and the engines placed under charge of picked men. But the fares are to be cut down almost to nothing. London to York is to be 15s. first class and 10s. second, as against 50s. and 26s. 6d.; London and Leeds is to be the same. London and Doncaster, by a special exertion of philanthropy, is to be 5s. and 3s., instead of 41s. 6d. express and 21s. ordinary second class; and, as a blow below the belt, the London and Peterboraugh fares are to be reduced from 20s. and 12s. to 5s. and 3s.

The whole passenger traffic that would thus be affected is about £250,000 a year - York alone being above £40,000; and the average reduction of fares would be eighty per cent. Thus this £250,000 would be reduced at one blow to £50,000, and that £50,000 would be contended for vigorously between the parties.

It is stated that, of the Ten Towns passenger traffic, the Great Northern are carrying at least £180,000, and the London and North-Western and Midland only £23,000. Thus this game of "beggar my neighbour" will tell very seriously upon the former Company, if persisted in. Were the shareholders' dividends ample and increasing, such a competition might be rather salutary than otherwise; for undoubtedly very low fares and a keen competition for traffic have a tendency to create travelling; in fact, to give a taste for travelling, through the attraction of cheapness, to some, and to encourage the disposition to travel, through the additional publicity afforded, to others. But the railway shareholder of to-day ought not to be impoverished by reckless competition, or to have his scanty resources wasted in disputes which are carried on on both sides, perhaps in the vain hope of some better settlement.

# ARMY STORES, CATHCART'S HILL.

Our Correspondent's Sketch upon the preceding page shows that portion of Cathcart's Hill, before Sebastopol, which is occupied by the Army Stores of the Fourth Division—Mr. D. Stuart's store—and affords an idea of the disposition of the stores of the Camp. The hill is named from its being the scene of the lamented death of Sir George Cathcart.

A Correspondent writes:—"I observe that in your paper of Saturday, Jan. 12, you have a very correct representation of a house in Sebastopol long known by the name of "La Maison Verte"—a name given to it by the French (prior to our possession of the town) in consequence of the greenness of its roof. Your description of the house represents it as having been used by the Russians for a 'girls' school.' This statement was invented by the Russians for a 'girls' school.' This statement was invented by the Russians for a 'girls' school.' This statement was invented. the French, and was generally reported and believed in the Crimea; but

by the French, and was generally reported and beneved in the Crimea; but it is an erroneous one. Your account was correct in all other particulars.

"I went over the city in September last with a Russian officer who had lived in the town for years, and who knew every house and street in it. He was amused when I repeated to him the imaginary service which had been assigned to the house. The building was really the 'Château Wolkow' (pronounced Volkof), built by a Russian nobleman of that name, and in which its owner had resided for many years."

London and Middlesex Archeological Society.—The first general meeting of this society was held on Monday evening, under the presidency of Lord Londesborough, in the very appropriate locality, old Crosby-hall, Bishopsgate-street. It was very numerously attended, and, moreover, graced by the presence of many ladies. The papers read were:—"A general introduction to the Antiquities of London and Middlesex, and to the Objects of the Society," by the Rev. T. Hugo; "Notes on Roman London," by Mr. Charles Roach Smith, in which the writer suggested many new features of interest; among the most important was the conjecture that a Roman amphitheatre had existed on the site of Seacoal-lane, Farringdon-street; "Facts and Documents connected with the Church of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate," by Mr. Thomas Lott; "The History and Architectural Remains of Crosby-hall," by the Rev. Thomas Hugo; and on a "Monumental Brass in Enfield Church," by the Rev. C. Boutell.

A Move in the Right Direction.—At a meeting of the mem-LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY .- The first

A MOVE IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.—At a meeting of the mem-A MOVE IN THE KIGHT DIRECTION.—At a meeting of the members of the Lancaster Mechanics' institute, last week, a committee of working men was appointed to canvass the town for subscriptions towards the payment for a building recently entered upon by the institution. A proposal was also made to have lectures delivered by working mem—it being suggested that each mechanic was possessed of some amount of knowledge of art and science; and, if he were to prepare a lecture upon that given subject, not only would it be attended with benefit to others, but also to himself.

### OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

THE fourth Session of the sixteenth Imperial Parliament and fourth of Queen Victoria, was opened in state, on Thursday, by her Majesty in person.

Even under ordinary circumstances the inauguration of a Parliamentary Session is an event which never fails to arouse the eager attention of the nation, and to infuse activity and a feeling of interest into the most torpid portion of the community. Deep, and settled almost as an instinct, is the conviction in England that the Legislature—the Queen, Lords, and Commons-constitutes the very essence and necessary organ of our existence as a people: it is the authority which the country always anxiously turns to amidst the conflicts of public opinion; the guide to whom it still willingly surrenders itself-the trusted protector of its highest and dearest interests. As the opening of Parliament draws near the voice of contending parties is hushed, and the clamours of ignorance, passion, and interest are stilled. The reverence felt for the Imperial Parliament, and the consequent undisputed sway of its authority, are unique in the history

On the present occasion, however, Parliament has been opened under no ordinary circumstances. We are approaching the termination of a war which was expected to last much longer than two years; and the minds of people generally are still in a state of some doubt and bewilderment on this great question. They look to Parliament to resolve their doubts and clear away all obscurity. The acceptance by Russia of the peace propositiens, contrary to all presumption of probability, is feared by many to conceal a purpose the reverse of what is peaceful or honest; and the remembrance of the past wiles and frauds of Russian diplomacy fortifies that fear in the breasts of those who entertain Others profess to see no reason for doubting the faith of the Emperor Alexander, and express deep satisfaction that peace has now become all but an accomplished fact. The nation itself, while ready to rejoice in the restoration of peace-of such a peace as it gallantly and generously went to war to procure—is by no means so tired of its sacrifices in blood and treasure as to long for a mere cessation of hostilities. What, then, is the nature of the settlement proposed of the Eastern question? In what sense are the " peace propositions" to be defined at the fortheoming Congress of Paris? How far will any treaty based on that definition prove an effectual curb on the aggressive policy and power of the great northern empire? What are those rumours of a divergence of French and British interests at the point now reached, and of a certain relaxation of the hitherto strict bond of alliance between the two Western Powers? Is England sacrificing anything which it would become her honour or her interest to maintain in order to concur in a peace which she disapproves? What are the precise situation addintention of the Allies respectively and jointly; what is the nature of the proposed peace; what the securities to be exacted; what, in short, the net result of the two years' Russian War, as it affects the position, reputation, and interest of this country?

These are the important questions now agitating the minds of Englishmen, and they confidently look to Parliament for their solution. Immense interests for this nation it is felt are at the present moment at stake, and it cannot be surprising, therefore, that the opening of the Session has been looked to with a degree of anxiety deeper than on any similar occasion since the cessation of the great party struggles ten years since; and to the operation of that feeling must be attributed the extraordinarily lively interest and animation which prevailed on Thursday in the City and new

Palace of Westminster.

The weather, which for the few days preceding had been clear, frosty, and bracing, changed on Thursday morning to a state of bitter coldness, with a dull atmosphere, and a raw north-west wind. Notwithstanding, from an early hour in the forenoon crowds of well-dressed people began to assemble on all points of the route from Buckingham Palace to Old Palaceyard; and long before the usual hour of opening Parliament every available spot in Parliament-street, Whitehall, the Horse Guards, and along the Mall was occupied. Numbers of ladies crowded the windows, and platforms erected at various places were well filled. About half-past one the sun shone forth slightly, and lent a warmer hue to the scene. side a very eager interest was manifested, which rose into animation and enthusiasm when the Royal cortége passed. On no former occasion do we remember to have seen so numerous an assemblage, or so prevailing a sen-

timent of leyal curiosity.

At a few minutes before two o'clock her Majesty left Buckingham Palace, amidst the cheers of thousands of spectators who lined the Mall. In the State carriage, which was drawn by eight splendid cream-coloured horses, were, with the Queen and the Prince Consort, her Grace the Duchers of Sutherland (Mistress of the Robes), and his Grace the Duke of Wellington (Master of the Horse). The Marquis of Breadalbane, K.T. (Lord Chamberlain), and Earl Spencer (Lord Steward), occupied the Royal carriage which immediately preceded that of her Majesty. The other carriages forming the cortége contained the remaining high officers of the Queen's household. None of the Royal children were present. Besides her Majesty's Yeomen of the Guard, the escort consisted of two troops of the 1st Regiment of Life Guards and a troop of the Royal Horse Guards Blue; and the magnificent appearance and martial bearing of this fine body of soldiers evidently sent a thrill of pride through the bosoms of all who beheld them. The procession passed at a moderate speed down St. James's-mall, between two dense rows of anxious spectators, who from time to time burst forth into cordial cheering, which was gracefully acknowledged by her Majesty and the Prince Consort. At the Horse Guards, and through Whitehall, but more especially in Palace-yard, the crowd was immense. The loyal [congratulations which rent the air were general and enthusiastic. Altogether it was a spectacle which, in its essential features, it would be impossible to witness out of England. Royal and Imperial pageants abroad may outstrip the scene of Thursday in military magnificence and pomp, and in all the material external indications of power; but where shall we seek for that warmth of loyalty -that devoted reverence and affection for the Monarch-that unaffected interest in the personal welfare of the Sovereign-which Queen Victoria's subjects display ?- and, on the other hand, where look for the perfect confidence with which our Queen's womanly virtues and purity of private character, no less than her irreproachable conduct as the occupant of the throne, enable her at all times to meet her admiring

Her Majesty reached the Victoria Tower, Old Palace-yard, at five minutes past two; and her arrival was announced by a discharge of cannon from the Horse Guards Parade and a flourish of trumpets. Queen was received by the officers of the House of Peers, and immediately entered the House, led by Prince Albert, and preceded by Lord Viscount Hardinge, G.C.B., bearing the Sword of State; the Marquis of Winchester, bearing the Cap of Maintenance; and the Marquis of Lansdowne, carrying the Crown. A guard of honour, composed of a body of the 1st Life Guards dismounted, lined the entrance to the House of Lords, and a company of the Scots Fusilier Guards were drawn up in front of the

The interior of the House presented a more than usually animated appearance. Long before the arrival of her Majesty every seat, in every part of the vast and finely-proportioned hall, was occupied, with the exception of the small and insufficient space allotted to the members of the House of Commons. The features of the magnificent spectacle presented by the interior of the House differed little from those of former years. The diplomatic box was well filled, and glittered with every variety of uniform—with stars, crosses, sashes, and medals of the orders of merit of the great potentates; while the rich scarlet and ermine robes of the Peers

contrasted agreeably with the colours of the dresses worn by the ladies, who, as on all such occasions, formed by far the most prevailing and striking feature of the scene. The number of Peeresses present was very considerable; but the Peers mustered weakly.

On the entrance of the Queen the assembly instantly rose, and remained standing until her Majesty had taken her seat upon the throne. The Queen, who appeared in excellent health, having courteously intimated her wish that the assembly should resume their seats, directed the Lord Chamberlain to command the attendance of the House of Commons. After a brief interval the Commons, headed by the Speaker, having presented themselves at the bar, the Lord Chancellor then, falling on one knee, presented her Majesty with a copy of the Royal Speech, which the Queen proceeded to read in her usual clear and distinct tone of voice.

Immediately after the delivery of the Speech her Majesty quitted the House, and, the Royal procession being again formed, it returned, by the same route by which it came, to Buckingham Palace.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

Before one o'clock the galleries, and the whole of that portion of the body of the House not specially reserved for Peeresses, was filled by ladies, whose anxiety to procure seats as near as possible to the throne continually upset the arrangements of the indefatigable messenger, whose inexorable interposition caused the usual amount of fluttering from seat to seat of the fair occupants. About one o'clock the Ambassadors began to make their appearance, and amongst the earliest diplomatic arrivals was that of the sable representative of his Majesty of Hayti. About this time the Peeresses' seats began rapidly to fill; the Bishops' bench was occupied; the Judges were in their places; and the Peers, one by one, made their appearance. The attendance of Peers was

At a quarter to two the Lord Chancellor took his seat, and about this time the House presented an appearance which, in point of brilliancy, exceeded, if possible, that of any previous opening of Parliament we have witnessed. Wherever the eye wandered it was attracted by brilliant beauty, heightened by matchless millinery; the brightness of the colours being at intervals set off by robes of a more sombre hue.

Precisely at two a stir was observable throughout the august assemblage the little knots of Peers which here and there dotted the floor suddenly broke up, the whisper ran theough the House "The Queen has arrived," and the seats were in an instant filled. A dead silence followed, and all eyes turned to the door on the right of the throne by which her Majesty enters the House.

In a few moments the Heralds made their appearance, followed by the brilliant cortége which attends her Majesty on such occasions. The Queen was then handed to the throne by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the whole assemblage rising the moment her Majesty reached the throne. Her Majesty then seated herself, Prince Albert taking the throne on the left. On the right of the Royal throne stood the Duchess of Sutherland and the Duchess of Wellington, and the Ladies in Waiting. The Queen then signified by a graceful inclination of her head that the Peers might resume their seats, and the Black Rod left the House of Lords to summon the Commons to the bar of that House. After a little delay the members of the House of Commons, preceded by the Speaker, arrived, when the usual frantic struggle amongst honourable gentlemen for precedence amused and distracted the attention of the House for a few moments. As soon as silence was restored, the Lord Chancellor (kneeling) presented the Speech to the Queen; who then, in that clear and distinct tone which is so characteristic of her Majesty's delivery, read the Royal Speech, a copy of which will be found in another column.

After the delivery of the Speech the Queen descended from the throne, and the procession left the House in the same order which had been observed in her Majesty's entry.

### THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

At a quarter past five o'clock the Lord Chancellor rose to read the Royal Speech, which being again read by the Clerk at the table,

The Earl of Gosford said that, in rising to move that an humble Address be presented to her Majesty, in reply to her Majesty's most gracious Speech, he should request their Lordships' indulgence, and at the same time he should endeavour to take up their attention for as brief a period as the importance of the occasion would admit o'. A short time ago he should have felt very little difficulty in addressing their Lordships on a similar occasion, for at that time it would have been his duty to urge that House to the most vigorous prosecution of the war. But now he could not but feel some embarrassment, being as it were suddenly transformed from an advocate for the vigorous and, as far as the enemy was concerned, the destructive prosecution of the war, to an advocate, he should say a reluctant advocate, for peace. For he could not but feel reluctance on this point, seeing the high state of efficiency to which our army/was brought, the vast preparations that had been made for conducting the war with the utmost vigour, and anticipating, as he had done, the most triumphant success from the campaign of 1856. He thought, however, that circumstances had arisen under which it would have been impossible for him to throw any obstacle in the way of the conclusion of peace. The noble Lord, having explained the reasons which had induced him to come to this conclusion, proceeded to enforce some of the recommendations contained in the Royal Speech, and said that he concurred most heartily in that part of it which impressed upon their Lordships her Majesty's determination to conclude peace only on such terms as would be consistent in the highest degree with the honour and dignity of this country. The noble Lord concluded by moving the Address, which was an echo of the Speech from the Throne.

The Earl of Abinchon seconded the Address. He confessed that he could not bring himsel

The Earl of DERBY could assure the noble Earl that there was no desire on the part of himself or his friends—that there was no desire on their part by their vote that evening—to prevent the adoption of the Address. He must complain, however, of the meagre character of the Speech; for, though he did not want them to rival the President's Message in point of length, he conceived the Government should, as was nsual, have glanced in the Speech from the Throne at objects affecting the well-being of the country. It was usual on such occasions to make some reference to their foreign relations, and to the improvement of their finances; and some communication was also usually made with reference to the condition of their empire in India, and of their colonial possessions (Hear). It was also usual to give to Parliament through the Speech from the Throne some indication of the measures which it was proposed to submit to Parliament; and the Speech was so bare, bald, and meagre with regard to those subjects that he felt justified in speaking of it as he had done. He called their Lordships' attention to the passage in the Speech with respect to the capture of Sebastopol, and expressed his regret that some laudatory language had not been used in referring to the achievements of the British soldiery. He was sure that if her Majesty had been allowed to express her own feelings the language would not be so cold, and that there would be something more contained in the paragraph than the meré announcement that Sebastopol—the stronghold of the Russians—had yielded to the force of their arms. They were now asked to thank her Majesty for this information, which for three months had been notorious to the world. But, unhappily, it was not the fact (A laugh)—unhappily it was but half a fact (Laughter), because Sebastopol was not taken, and their ships were foating at a respectful distance from the northern part of that stronghold (Hear, hear). The first paragraph, therefore, contained an erroneous statement. Doubts had been expressed with respect to the success of the negotiations, and have glanced in the Speech from the Throne at objects affecting

he considered that it would be a permanent disgrace to the country if they agreed to any peace that would fall short of the full accomplying the peace of the state of exhaustion of their opponents but he had not overrated the formidable extent of the preparations they were themselves making; and he was sure he had not overrated the seeking and all the same and the seeking and the

The Earl of CLARENDON, on rising, said he would reply to the noble Earl who had just sat down, and would begin with the main topics touched upon by the Earl, first taking that of the diplomatic relations of this country with the United States. He wished to state that he entirely concurred in the views of the noble Earl upon one point, for there could not be two opinions on the plain common-sense meaning of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty; and yet it was upon the construction of that treaty that a misunderstanding had taken place. Her Majesty's Government, aware that correspondence upon such a subject was all but useless, had lost no time in offering to refer the matter to a third Power. That offer had not been as yet accepted by the United States, but it was the best way of settling the question, and he indulged the hope that would be accepted shortly. With regard to the point to which no allusion had been made in her Majesty's Speech, he was of opinion that to discuss it was not the way to promote a friendly solution of the question. That subject could not have been alluded to in her Majesty Speech; and, therefore, as correspondence was still in progress, he thought it better that the matter should not be touched upon. The demand of the American Government had been received upon. The demand of the American Government had been received only two days ago, and it would not serve the public interest to have introduced it into the Speech. Instructions had at first been sent to the Governor of Nova Scotia to see whether people from the United States could be procured; but it was at the same time made known that it was still more desirable that no violation whatever of the law of the United States should take place. This was communicated to Mr. Marcy, Secretary of State for the United States; and Mr. Crampton desired that the statement might be publicly made. He (Lord Clarendon) did not wish to go too deeply into the question, but he said now that no soldiers had been enrolled in the United States. There had been some passage-money paid for persons going to Halifax for recruiting; but it had been decided in the Cunt of Philadelphia that that act constituted no violation of the United States' law. He wished also to observe that persons going to Halifax with their passage so paid were not bound to enlist when they arrived there; and it had happened that a great number of men had preferred not to do so. It was true there had taken place a correspondence of a not very amicable nature; but he indulged the hope that, as it was the effect of a bygone transaction, no serious results would follow. In February last he had told Mr. Buchanan that her Majesty's Government had no intention to violate the law of the United States; and that, if such violation had taken place, it would have been without their sanction. Still, as it was maintained that the law had been violated, the regret of her Majesty's Government had been fully expressed; and he could not believe that two nations bound together by such unity of interest, and such an interest in not going to war—he could not believe that on such a question they would do so. He did not despair of a speedy and amicable solution. With respect to Mr. Crampton, he could only say he was convinced that he was quite incapable of violating the law of the United only two days ago, and it would not serve the public interest to have introduced it into the Speech. Instructions had at first been sent



THE USUAL STATE PROCESSION OF HER MAJESTY TO OPEN PARLIAMENT, (SEE NEXT PAGE,)

remedient would trent to their centry and the should be corry that their remedient sheen, either in the mind of that House or of the country from the centry of the state of the country of the centry of the centry

Royal patent by which the peerage of Lord Wensleydale had been conferred.

Earl Granville said the noble Lord had alluded to this appointment in very strong terms, and he designated it as "unjust, illegal, and unconstitutional;" and he had said that when the question should be brought before their Lordships he hoped that it would be discussed in no party spirit. Most sincerely did he reiterate that statement of the noble Lord, for most assuredly did he feel that there was not one of their Lordships who did not feel an interest in this question. The noble Baron had come into this House entirely unfettered by his votes, either for or against her Majesty's Government. The noble Lord had expressed a desire that when the question should be brought into this House it would be left to the noble Lords learned in the law; and although, of course, they would be glad to avail themselves of any legal knowledge of these learned Lords wet he felt that he could not altogether follow

his advice; and he must protest against the question being so limited, for he was quite sure that the noble Baron would not be willing that the question should be taken out of their Lordships' hands, who had full power to deal with it.

Lord Campbell said it was of importance to their Lordships, and it was desirable that it should be brought to their consideration, whether what had been done was lawful; and, if so, whether it could be done without the authority of Parliament?

The Earl of Derry said a few words across the table which were inaudible in the gallery.

The Address was then agreed to, and their Lordships adjourned at eight o'clock.

eight o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- THURSDAY. At a quarter to four o'clock the Speaker took the chair.

NEW MEMBERS.

The following new members took the oaths and their seats:—Sir C. Napier, for Southwark; Mr. Bouverie, for Kilmarnock; Major Sibthorp, for Lincoln; Mr. Rust, for Huntingdonshire; Mr. M'Evoy, for the county of Meath; Captain Jolliffe, for Wells; Mr. Lowe, for Kidderminster; and Mr. Bond for Armagh.

SESSIONAL ORDERS.
The usual sessional orders were considered and agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. HAYTER, new writs were ordered to be issued—for Taunton, in the room of the Right Hon. Mr. Labouchere, who has accepted the office of Colomal Secretary; for Leeds, in the room of the Right Hon. Mr. Baines, who has accepted the office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; for Wigton, in the room of Mr. Dalrymple; for Edinburgh, in the room of Mr. Macaulay; for Newcastle-on-Tyne, in the room of Mr. T. F. Blackett; and for Rochester, in the room of Mr. Villiers, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

A new writ was ordered for the University of Cambridge, in the room of the Right Hon. H. Goulburn, deceased; and for Midhurst, in the room of the Right Hon. S. Walpole, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

MINISTERIAL BILLS. NEW WRITS.

Mr. Wilson gave notice that on Monday the Vice-President of the Board of Trade would move for leave to bring in a Bill to Amend the Law of Parinership, and a Bill for Regulation of Joint-Stock Companies and other Associations. On the same day the Secretary of the Treasury would move for leave to bring in a Bill for the Regulation of Certain Offices in the House of Commons. On Monday next Sir George Grey would move for leave to bring in a Bill to Amend the Acts relating to the Metropolitan Police, a Bill to Render more effectual the Police in Counties and Boroughs, and a Bill for the Better Regulation of the Corporation of the City of London. On Monday the Vice-President of the Board of Trade would move to bring in a Bill for the Abolition of Passing Tolls and the Regulation of Dues upon Shipping. On Friday (last evening) the Secretary for Ireland would move for leave to bring in Bills to Amend the Laws relating to Prisons in Ireland, and for the Better Care and Reformation of Juvenile Offenders in Ireland. MINISTERIAL BILLS.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

DECIMAL COINAGE.—Mr. SMITH gave notice of an address to her Majesty relative to a decimal standard of weights and coins.

ARMY MEDICAL REFORM.—Mr. STAFFORD gave notice that on an early day he should call the attention of the House to the present state of the Army Medical Department (Hear).

EDUCATION.—Lord J. RUSSELL gave notice that, early in March, he should submit for the consideration of the House certain resolutions with regard to education in England and Wales.

FOREIGN ENLISTMENT.—Mr. BAILLIE gave notice that on that day fortnight he should move a resolution relative to our present mode of Foreign Enlistment, and on Monday put a question to the First Lord of the Admiralty with reference to the conduct of Admiral Stirling in the China Seas.

China Seas.

THE EXPENDITURE OF THE COUNTRY.—Mr. WILLIAMS gave notice that he should move for a return showing the gross receipts and expenditure of the country, detailing the cost of collection, including those of the Woods and Forests and the Land Revenues of the Crown.

STATE OF THE ARMY.—Major REED gave notice that on Tuesday week he should move for a Select Committee to take into consideration the present state of affairs connected with the army.

JUYENILE CRIME.—Sir J. PAKINGTON gave notice that to-morrow he should put a question to the Secretary of State for the Home Department relative to the rapid increase of juvenile crime in this country.

ECCLESIASTICAL LAW REFORM.—Mr. COLLIER gave notice of his usual motion with reference to ecclesiastical law reform.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Byng rose to move an Address to her Majesty on the subject. He adverted to the origin and conduct of the war, and referred in glowing terms to the beneficial effects of our alliance with the Emperor of the French and the King of Sardinia. He p.oceeded to compliment Lord Raglan, Sir James Simpson, and the admirable body of nurses who went out under the auspices of Miss Nightingale. Looking to the future, he would augur an honourable peace, the Emperor of Russia having unconditionally accepted the terms offered by the Allied Powers. Much might be modified and improved upon further consideration.

Mr. Banter, in seconding the motion, complimented the Opposition, who he said had been faithful to the traditions of a great party; and he was bound to say they had rendered great assistance to the Government in carrying it on. He believed that the Cabinet of St. Petersburg was sincerely anxious for peace, and that there was every reason to hope that an honourable and permanent peace would be the result. At the same time he held that we should not place too much reliance on promises that might be explained away at the Council Chamber, but that we should be perfectly ready for another and a vigorous campaign, if it should be deemed necessary.

Mr. Disraeli said he was only expressing the feelings of the House

Mr. DISRAELI said he was only expressing the feelings of the House when he assured them of the gratification they must feel to the Queen for her assurance that she had entered upon negotiations which she hoped would lay the foundation of a safe and honourable peace. He was not in a position to enter upon any criticism of the proposed negotiations, because there was no authentic information in reference to them before the House. He did not intend by this remark to censure the Government, because he must believe that, under the circumstances in which they were placed, they would act with that wisdom which became so high a responsibility. He trusted, however, that the House of Commons, while it showed a high-spirited reserve, would watch every proceeding of the Government with the utmost vigilance (Cheers from the Opposition). The right hon, gentleman proceeded to denounce the conduct of those who had opposed the war, and to compliment our troops. To assert that the British nation should never go to war unless it were certain of achieving great victories, like Blenheim, Austerlitz, and Waterloo, was to totally misunderstand the objects for which great nations should go to war (Hear, hear). Statesmen acting on such a principle would, instead of being vindicators of the public weal and conservators of public order, be degraded into the position of those who, for brilliant achievements, would bring about the ruin of their countrymen (Hear, hear). Therefore he could not at all admit that the principle that they should continue this war in order to maintain extraordinary and brilliant results was one which that House ought at all to sanction (Hear, hear); and he himself was afraid that too many of their friends in this country had been induced to fall into this fallacy; but the very persons who indulged in those taunts were those who were most persuaded of the substantial and increased power of England herself (Hear, hear). If they looked to the authors of those views respecting the decline of the prestige of England—he did not inquire who they were or had been, whether journalists ("Hear, hear," and cheers). There was one paragraph in the Address which he words applied to a great sceptio—"trembled while they sneered" ("Hear, hear," and cheers). He hoped that, whatever might be their was not in a position to enter upon any criticism of the pro-posed negotiations, because there was no authentic information in to them before the House. He did not intend by

called upon—and rightly called upon—to express their admiration of great achievements which had rendered the name of the Allies illustrious in the Black Sea, let that House vindicate the conduct of those whose deeds, if they had not been crowned with success, had at least been crowned with glory ("Hear, hear," and cheers). Let it be fully understood by their absent countrymen that in that House the man who deserved, and not merely the man who achieved, success was honoured ("Hear, hear," and cheers). After the Address from the Throne that day—after the gracious expressions on the part of her Majesty with regard to the impending negotiations—it was impossible to resist the conviction that the prospects of peace were most favourable (Hear). It was true that on this as on previous occasions in our history they might find that when the cup had reached the lips the draught might not yet be swallowed ("Hear, hear," and laughter). All this he admitted; but they had, at least, the satisfaction of knowing that, if her Majesty failed in the negotiations then about to be carried on—if the conditions of peace of which the noble Lord at the head of the Government was cognisant, but with which the House and the country were unacquainted, did not effect that great result which now, he believed, was generally expected and generally desired—they had the satisfaction of knowing that her Majesty might appeal with confidence to her Parliament to support her in the great struggle, and that there was no sum which Parliament would not cheerfully vote, nor her people cheerfully raise, to vindicate her honour and maintain the interests of her kingdom ("Hear, hear," and cheers). It was on this conviction that their negotiators would enter on their important duties (Hear, hear). After the intimation from the Throne that day, the prospect of peace was one in which, he trusted, they would not be disappointed. He (Mr. Disraeli) thought that the observations of the hon. gentleman who seconded the Address were most just when he referred to th

After a considerable pause,

Lord PALMERSTON rose, and said: Sir, I waited till the last moment, being anxious that any other member of the Opposition should have an opportunity of expressing his opinion on the subject under discussion if he thought proper to do so (Hear, hear). My hon. friends who moved and seconded the Address displayed in the treatment of the subject before you an eloquence, a good feeling, and an appreciation of the importance of the topics adverted to in her Majesty's Speech which I am sure could not have failed to be very gratifying to the House ("Hear, hear," and cheers). I am bound also to say that nothing could be more becoming than the position taken by the hon. gentleman who has just addressed the House, or than the sentiments which he gave utterance to in the course of his observations (Hear, hear). Sir, I fully agree with him that whatever may be said or thought to the contrary, that when great national questions are pending, and have to be dealt with by the Government of this country, so far from the presence of Parliament becoming inconvenient or hurtful to the public service, it, on the contrary, gives strength to the Government, if the Government be pursuing a proper strength to the Government, if the Government be pursuing a proper course; while, on the other hand, it is a check on any Government which may be disposed to depart from such a line of policy (Hear, hear). It know, Sir, that rumours have been spread that it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to adjourn this House for a certain period. No such intention ever passed through our minds. If the hear? All the hear is the public every control of the public every chart, at a moment when these great questions are about to be decided, there should be assembled the great council of the nation, to give advice if necessary, but at all events to give that support and streagth which, under such circumstances, the Government would require ("Hear," and cheers). The right hongenthman has very properly described to the House the course which we have been active that support and streagth which, under such circumstances, the position and the relations in which the questions stand. So soon as any step has been taken which will place the Government in the position in which, consistently with their duty, they can lay before Parliament any conditions which have been actually agreed on, it will be the duty of her Majesty's Government to give Parliament concern plant of the country to continue the war, if they be able to obtain the accomplishment of the objects for which the war was undertaken ("Hear, hear," and cheers). No doubt, bir, the resources of the country are unimpaired, no doubt the military and naval preparations which within the last twelve months we have been making, and which country are unimpaired, no doubt the military and naval preparations which within the last twelve months we have been making, and which were better conditions than those which at the present moment offer; but, Sir, if the conditions which have now been agreed on a louid accomplish the part of the continuence of houst accomplish the volument of the war (Hear). We would, therefore, be entitled to expect that if another campaign were forced on course; while, on the other hand, it is a check on any Government which may be disposed to depart from such a line of policy (Hear, hear). I know, Sir, that rumours have been spread that it was the intention of her Mr. ROEBUCK said he was at a loss to know what the noble Lord meant.

He had stated that the interference of Parliament was of great import. ance in the negotiations, and at the same time he said that Parliament ought not to express any opinion. Now, he (Mr. Roebuck) wanted to know what the meaning of that was. His view of the matter was this :- the Parliament was there to watch over the interests matter was this:—the Parliament was there to watch over the interests and the honour of England; and that, although the objects of the negotation were not presented to them by the Minister, yet they, knowing what their duty called for, should point out to the Ministers the course they ought to pursue. The right hon gentleman the Member for Buckinghamshire said he also would not enter into any discussion of the objects of the negotiation; and he gave as his reason—he did not know the principles on which the negotiations were to be carried out. He (Mr. Roebuck) was exactly in the same state of ignorance as that right hon, gentleman; but he thought it was the duty of that House to point can to the Histieter the course which they coght to pursue. He had not used used not an embrace in the noble Lord is any, what was more, he believed that the country had not that confidence in him. It seemed that a great country had been brought imprudently into a great war. Help shat seen that war medicently conducted, and it became their Rich had seen that war medicently conducted, and it became their Rich had seen the result of the seen that the country entered into the war—he midel he accussed or ing strong terms unworthly and in a way that was uncalled for, but he should use the country of the seen that had been for the seen that had been for the seen that had been for the seen that had been filling been he overflowed them to the seen that had been filling been he overflowed Hear, hear). In the south of Europe there was a Power whose existence was of importance to England. That Power was a Power whose existence was of importance to England. That Power was a Power whose existence was of importance to England. That Power was a Power whose existence was of importance to England. That Power was a Power whose existence of Turkey, Seen threatened her and the seen that the seen that the was a power whose existence of the seen and the seen that the seen and the

NEW WRIT.

On the motion of Mr. Wilson, a new writ was ordered for the election of a member for Tamworth, in the room of Capt. Townshend, who, since his election, had been elevated to the Peerage.

The House then adjourned at half-past seven o'clock

RAMBLES IN THE EAST .- On Tuesday Mr. W. Boutcher gave at KAMBLES IN THE LAST.—On Tuesday Mr. W. Boutcher gave at the Harveian Institution, Bayle, to the Folkestone Working Men's Educational Union, a lecture entitled "Rambles in the East," the striking features of which were the lecturer's researches at Nineveh and the site of Babylon. The chair was taken by the Mayor of Folkestone, and the audience numbered 400 persons. The lecture, extending to two hours, was listened to with great attention; and, in conclusion, upon the proposition of the Mayor, a vote of thanks to Mr. Boutcher was unanimously agreed to.

THE LATE MR. DYCE SOMBRE'S WILL.—On Saturday last, in the Prerogative Court, Sir J. Dodson delivered judgment in the case of Dyce Sombre against Troop Solarol and Princep and the East India Company, touching the validity of the will of the deceased gentlema. The learned Judge pronounced against the validity of the will and codicil, and condemned the executors and the East India Company in the costs. Administration was decreed to Mrs. D. Sombre.

Suicide of a Young German at Manchester .- A young Ger-SUICIDE OF A YOUNG GERMAN AT MANCHESTER.—A young German, of a good and wealthy family, whose parents reside in Germany, committed suicide at his lodgings in Great Ducie-street, Manchester, on Saturday last, whilst suffering from a state of temporary insanity produced by a love affair. It appears that the young gentleman, whose name was Edwin Carstein, and who was twenty-four years of age, had become passionately attached to a young waitress at one of the public dining-rooms of Manchester, but his parents had refused their sanction to his marriage with her. On Friday night he took some opium, which was inoperative, and on Saturday morning, whilst dressing, he shot himself through the right lung, and expired instantly. A portrait of the young woman, and some letters from her, were lying on the bed when he committed the rash act.

#### THE COURT.

The Queen and Prince Albert left Windsor Castle at half-past eleven o'clock on Wednesday morning, attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the Royal household; and, travelling to London by a special train on the Great Western Railway, proceeded from the Paddington terminus, escorted by a party of the 3rd Light Dragoons, to Buckingham Palace, where the Royal party arrived at half-past twelve o'clock. Her Majesty held a Court and Privy Council in the afternoon.

On Thursday the Queen went in state to the House of Lords, to open the Session of Parliament with a Speech from the throne. The Royal procession left Buckingham Palace at ten minutes before two o'clock. The Queen and Prince Albert returned to the Palace at three o'clock, and afterwards left town on their return to Windsor Castle.

The fifth and last dramatic performance of the season took place at Windsor Castle on Monday evening. The pieces selected were a comedy, in three acts, by Mr. Tom Taylor, entitled "Still Waters Run Deep;" and a farce, by Mr. J. M. Morton, entitled "A Game of Romps." The Court will remove to Buckingham Palace for the season on the 11th inst. The Queen and Prince Albert left Windsor Castle at half-past

on the 11th inst.

THE QUEEN'S COURT.

The Queen held a Court and Privy Council at Buckingham Palace on

The Queen held a Court and Privy Council at Buckingnam Palace of Wednesday.

At the Court M. Musurus had an audience of her Majesty, and delivered his new credentials as Ambassador from the Sultan of Turkey. Mr. Baron (George) Bramwell was presented to the Queen, at an audience, by Mr. Secretary Labouchere (acting for Sir George Grey), when her Majesty was graciously pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon him. Viscount Gough had an audience of the Queen in the Royal closet, when her Majesty was graciously pleased to deliver to his Lordship his gold stick of office as Colonel of the Royal Horse Guards. At the Council the Queen's Speech on opening Parliament was sanctioned by her Majesty in Council. The Queen pricked the list of Sheriffs for the different counties of England and Wales for the present year.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge entertained at dinner, on Saturday last, at his apartments in St. James's Palace, General Alphonso la Marmora. There were present to meet the gallant General the Duckess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, the Countess Hélène Rielmansegge, Viscount Hardinge, the Marquis d'Azeglio, Sir Edmund Lyons, Sir Harry Jones, Sir Richard Airey, the Hon. R. S. Dundas, and Colonel Browning.

Viscountess Palmerston will commence the fashionable hospitalities of the coming season with an assembly this evening (Saturday.) We are glad to learn that Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence is going

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—The marriage of Captain Sayer, of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to Miss Phipps, eldest daughter of Col. the Hon. C. B. Phipps, C.B., Keeper of her Majesty's Privy Purse, and niece of the Marquis of Normanby, took place on Tuesday, in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Royal, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Alice, and Prince Alfred, were present at the ceremony.

on very favourably.

### COUNTRY NEWS.

KETIREMENT OF SIR JOHN TYRELL.—The Essex Herald contains an address by Sir John Tyrell to the electors of North Essex, announcing that it is not his intention again to present himself to their notice for the honour of representing them, in the event of a dissolution of Parliament. In explanation of his resolution, Sir John says:—"Since my severe illness, some two years ago, I have never been able to discharge my duties in Parliament to my own satisfaction, nor, as I fear, to that of my constituents, in consequence of my inability to reside more than two or three consecutive days in London without injury to myself. Under these circumstances I consider myself no longer warranted in occupying a seat that requires the undivided attention of a member of Parliament." RETIREMENT OF SIR JOHN TYRELL.—The Essex Herald contains

Proposed College of Mining Engineers at Newcastle-On-Tyne.—The mining engineers of the north of England have for some time had it in contemplation to found a College in Newcastle, with a capital of not less than £30,000, for instruction in the various branches of knowledge tending to the safe and effectual working of coal mines. In the spring of last year a meeting was held in London, attended by deputations from the various coal-mining districts of England, Wales, and Scotland, at which meeting the importance of the subject was fully recognised, and it was admitted that New-Newcastle was the most eligible and useful site for the erection of the proposed College. Since that meeting was held, Mr. Nicholas Wood, an eminent coal viewer and proprietor, and president of the Mining Institute of the North of England, has brought the subject of the proposed College under the notice of the Duke of Northumberland, requesting his Grace to lend his assistance to the undertaking and to become its patron. The noble Duke, with his characteristic munificence, responded to this appeal. A short time ago he signified to Mr. Wood his acceptance of the office of patron, and promised, in the event of the subscribed capital amounting to £15,000, he would increase it to £20,000; and, if it should amount to £30,000, his Grace would add the sum of £10,000, making it £40,000. The committee of the Mining Institute, encouraged by so liberal an offer, are intending forthwith to apply to the other leading coal-owners of the district, including the Marchioness of Londonderry, the Earl of Durham, and Lord Ravensworth, for their support, and there can be no doubt of the success of the undertaking. The College will not be confined to engineering studies, but will include instruction in various important branches of manufacture.

Fine-Art Conversazione at Norwich.—On the evening of the PROPOSED COLLEGE OF MINING ENGINEERS AT NEWCASTLE-ON-

engineering studies, but will include instruction in various important branches of manufacture.

Fine-Art Conversazione was held in the School of Art, St. Andrew's, Norwich, which was attended by a very large and brilliant assemblage, comprising many of the citie, both of the city and county. The statue gallery and upper class-rooms were well supplied with works of art. The walls of the lower class-room were also decorated with specimens of the drawings of the students of the school, illustrating the various stages of instruction, from the most elementary to the most advanced, and with the designs which have recently obtained medals from the central school. In the small class-room on the same floor were a number of large volumes of Sommerard's "Arts of the Middle Ages," which contained a great variety of splendid illuminated designs and copies. These had been forwarded to the school by the Board of Trade department of Science and Art, who had also sent some fine collections of photographs and specimens of designs of manufactures. The photographs in this room were chiefly by Calame, a French photographs. In the upper room there was a gorgeous display of oil and water colour paintings, engravings, and Crimean and other photographs, which were much admired, and the tables were covered with illustrated books. In every corner were folios of beautiful drawings and sketches. The principal paintings exhibited were by Goodall, Linnel, Pyne, Smith, Crome, Montagu, and Bright. After an able address by J. H. Gurney, Esq., the President, the company were briefly addressed by Sir H. J. Stracey, Bart., M.P.; the Mayor of Norwich (J. G. Johnson, Esq.); and Sir Samuel Bignold, M.P. The ladies and gentlemen then repaired to the refreshment room, and thence proceeded to the gallery to inspect the beautiful works of art which had been so profusely supplied for their amusement and gratification. Nearly two hours devoted to this occupation brought the proceedings to a close.

AN UNLUCKY JOURNEY.—A gentleman residing in the neighbourhood of Kinver sent, on Tuesday last, a large crate by railway from Stourbridge to Bristol, en route for Somersetshire. It contained four compartments, in which were a couple of rabbits, a brace of pheasants, two couple of fine fowls of a fancy breed, two couple of ducks, and a basket in which two ferrets were placed. These animals were all living when the train left Stourbridge, but by the time it arrived at Bristol a considerable change had occured. The ferrets had broken out of their basket, and killed the two rabbits, the four fowls, and two of the ducks. One of the other ducks had been attacked, for it had lost an eye. The ferrets were secured, and the consignment sent back to the sender on Wednesday.—Worcester Herald.

Accidental Poisoning.—A calamitous occurrence took place at Dingwall, on Tuesday week, which has created a most painful sensation in Ross-shire and the neighbouring counties. It appears that Mr. John Maciver, Provost of Dingwall, had a private dinner-party on Tuesday afternoon, consisting of Mr. Lewis M. Mackenzie, of Findon; the Rev. Messrs. Mackenzie of Eskdale, and Gordon of Beauly, Roman Catholic priests; Mr. John Macdonald, Torridon; and the members of Mr. Maciver's own family. After dinner Mr. Gordon complained of a parched mouth, and having taken a drink of water retired. Mr. Macdonald felt the same symptoms, and also withdrew for a short time; while the others remained at table. The Rev. Mr. Mackenzie was then taken ill, and a little afterwards Mr. Maciver and Mr. Mackenzie of Findon pegan to complain. Dr. Smith was sent for, but before his arrival the two clergymen, after violently vomiting, expired, and Mr. Mackenzie of Findon quickly followed. Mr. Macdonald having left the house walked about, and to this and to his native vigour and activity his recovery may mainly be attributed. Mr. Maciver, we are glad to say, having been kept walking about in the house, is recovering. From what has transpired, we may state that the cook sent the male servant to the garden for some radish for the roast beef, and he, through mistake, took monkshood-root to her, and this formed the sauce for the beef,—Inverness Courier. ACCIDENTAL POISONING .- A calamitous occurrence took place at

### NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE opening of Parliament on Thursday, and the debate on the Address, have, of course, been the topic of the week. With this exception, there has been but little domestic incident of much interest. The Cambridge election excites a peculiar constituency; and it is thought that the favour in which the resident members hold Mr. Denman, and the reluctance of the outlying voters, clergymen and others, to leave their homes and go up to the University, render the chances of the contest more doubtful than was at first supposed.

Sir Walter Scott tells a story of a certain farmer, called Fighting Charley, whom some thieves proposed to rob on his way home, and from whose pistols they drew the charges, substituting tow. Something excited Charley's suspicions, and he examined the weapons, discovered the stratagem, and, it need hardly be added, replaced powder and ball. He was stopped as he expected, and, drawing his pistols, warned the robbers off. They shouted valiantly that they did not care for his pistols. "Ay, lads," responded the deep voice of Fighting Charley, "but the tow's out nove!" Satisfied with this piece of information, the assailants decamped. Certain alleged news from America reminded us of this little anecdote. Mr. President Pierce is stated to be so excessively valiant in his electioneering devices as to have demanded the recall of our representative, and to be about to give an exequatur to our Consuls. The menace seems formidable; but when it was made Mr. Pierce had not heard that England was likely to be at peace, and to have no special use for the most splendid naval squadrons in the world. "The tow's out now." We fancy that the last news taken out by the Persia will modify the Presidential valour. Meantime Congress is still incomplete. No Speaker is elected in the House of Representatives; and the contempt in which the honest and sensible portion of the American nation hold the White House appears to increase daily.

The journal supposed to be in the confidence of the French Embassy confidently states that it has been resolved to exclude Prussia from the Peace Conferences in Paris, notwithstanding the desperate pains taken by her representatives to impress upon everybody's mind that it is to her agency that the acceptance of the propositions by Russia is due. The shameful, or rather shameless, timidity of the Prussian Government will, if the statement be authentic, be publicly and humiliatingly rewarded. Prussia is thus virtually degraded, by the sentence of her p from the rank of a first-rate Power, and placed in the category of the nations that are to register treaties, not to frame them. That such a degradation should be vehemently struggled against by the Court of Berlin is most natural; and it was reported that France had given way to the entreaties of Prussia, and that Lord Palmerston alone was obdurate in declaring that none but those who had either hunted the bear, or offered to do so, should divide the spoil. It is by no means improbable,

however, that the state of the case is as represented by our contemporary.

Peace and war have been discussed by different orators. Admiral Sir E. Lyons has addressed his fellow-townsmen in Hampshire, and has sketched with a generous hand the exploits of the two services during the Russian war, giving a sailor's frank praise to the deeds of the soldiers, and asserting that circumstances only prevented the achievements of the navy from rivalling any recorded in history. He was introduced by Lord Malmesbury, whose appearance in public must remind people to be thankful that he is not now in office, while there is a possibility of behaving abjectly to a despotic Sovereign—especially an Austrian. The other orators have been Messrs. Milner Gibson and Bright, who have been received by an exceedingly small number of the electors of Manchester. In 1852 there were 13,921 registered voters in that city, and the number has since largely increased. Of these between 700 and 800 only thought it worth while to muster in the Corn Exchange and hear Mr. Gibson express his "most profound contempt" for the press, and Mr. Bright declare that he "wished to make a loadstar of his political career." Mr. Cobden did not appear: but, when it was sought to get up a cheer for him, the effort met with no "audible response." Even on their own dunghills the crowing of the cravens is despised.

Mr. David Waddington, of the Eastern Counties, having pleaded his plea-which his friends declare to be a masterly answer, and his enemies an evasive juggle—has, after a fashion, gone to his constituents, and has triumphed. At a recent meeting of the shareholders a motion was made authorising the committee to continue their inquiry. To this an amendment was moved by which it was proposed to dissolve the committee and reinstate Mr. Waddington as salaried chairman. A poll has been taken, and a majority of 5421 votes pronounces Mr. Waddington to be a fitting man to conduct the company's affairs. The amount of stock represented by the votes on each side will show that those who possess property in the railway are not afraid to leave it to his direction-votes comprising £1,452,220 going with Mr. Waddington, and votes comprising £927,480 going against him. It is needless to say that the meeting at which the result was declared was a stormy one. Most railway gatherings are so; but some of the shareholders of the Eastern Counties appear to excel in disgraceful and vulgar demonstrations, which have the single effect of making decent people rather careless as to what sort of financial treatment is undergone by such a body. The proxies were a great grievance, as Mr. Waddington had 552, representing upwards of a million, while his adversaries had but 175, representing but £231,500. The majority was alleged by one indignant speaker to be made up of "ladies and ladies'-maids;" but, as the poll-book is to be printed, this will be ascertained. Mr. E. Ball, a lachrymose member of Parliament, who often groans most energetically about the ruined farmers, got into rather a ludicrous position, being accused of having asked for a free pass on the line and a gold medal, for having saved some men from being killed by a collision. He got neither, it seems, and was laughed at into the bargain.

Application has been made to the Queen's Bench, on the part of Palmer, the alleged poisoner, that his trial might take place elsewhere than in his own neighbourhood, where the prejudices against him are so strong that he could not expect an impartial jury. He desired to be tried in London, in order to be able to obtain medical evidence to rebut that of Professor Taylor, at a less expense than must be incurred to take it into the country. The justice of granting the former part of the application is too evident to need much comment. In the present case one of the verdicts of the coroner's jury is palpably against evidence, and could have been given only in an unreasoning spirit of hostility to the prisoner. Lord Campbell himself remarked from the bench that "a coroner's inquisition was generally defective." Less reasonable was the suggestion that Lord Campbell or Chief Justice Jervis should be appointed to try Palmer, as if such justice as can be obtained before such judges as Cresswell or Willes is not good enough for any Englishman; or as if Lord Campbell, for instance, would try the case more skilfully than either of the other judges we have mentioned. Finally, why is a special distinction to be made in favour of any criminal, merely because his crimes are supposed to be specially flagrant?

A curiously impertinent quibble has been taken before a police magistrate by a cabman, who refused to convey one child, in addition to his regular fare, on the ground that one child was not a "person," though two had been held to be so; moreover, he disliked children in his cab. The magistrate, for some reason, allowed the man a week's adjournment, instead of promptly punishing what was simply an insolent and offensive

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—Under the belief that Mr. Blackett will resign his seat for this borough immediately on the reassembling of Parliament, the Conservatives are making arrangements to bring forward Thomas Bowman, Esq., one of the directors of the North British Railway Company, to contest the borough with any gentleman who may); brought forward by the Liberals.



MARRIAGE OF SIR ROBERT PEEL AND LADY EMILY HAY -THE DEJEUNER IN THE WATERLOO GALLERY, AT APSLEY HOUSE -(SEE PAGE 123.)

### OPENING OF THE NEW CORN EXCHANGE, HULL.

OPENING OF THE NEW CORN EXCHANGE, HULL.

Since the visit of her Majesty to Hull, two years ago, there has been no festival in that borough partaking so much of the nature of a public and general rejoicing as that of the opening of the New Corn Exchange, on Tuesday week. The event appears to have excited great interest far beyond the precincts of the town; and the number of influential persons from far and near who assembled to witness the ceremonial, and to partake of the opening dinner, bespeaks an amount of sympathy in the prosperity of that large and rising town and port of which her merchants and inhabitants have reason to be proud. The building occupies the site of the former Merchants' Exchange and Custom-house, together with that of the Custom-house warehouse—of the two former of which edifices the annals of Hull record that they were commenced in 1619 and finished in 1627, at a cost to the merchants of £500. This is the third removal and enlargement of the Hull Corn Exchange within the present half century; and the present is the fourth building, in succession, which some of the

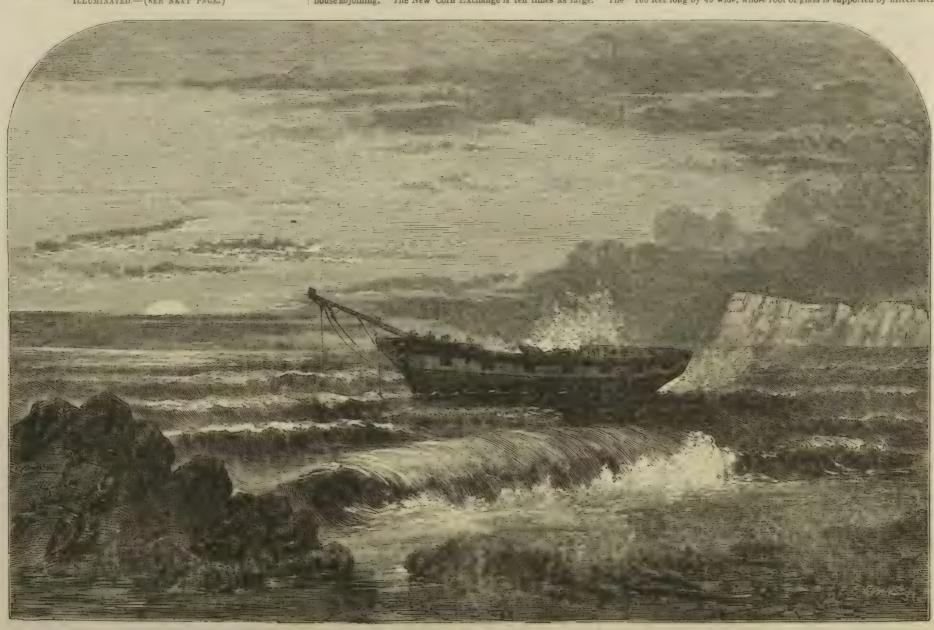


THE GREAT CLOCK-DIAL OF THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, ILLUMINATED .- (SEE NEXT PAGE.)



OPENING OF THE NEW CORN EXCHANGE, AT HULL

farmers still living have had to frequent, as the only authorised place for the holding of a corn-market in that town. Those who wish to know what the accommodations of the corn-market were less than forty years ago can visit the old Corn Exchange in the Market-place, with its collections. The New Corn Exchange is ten times as large. The look feet long by 45 wide, whose roof of glass is supported by fifteen arches



WRECK OF "THE GEORGE LORD," OFF THE ISLE OF WIGHT.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

of wood and iron; and the entire absence of internal columns increases the grandeur of the effect. The so-called Refreshment-rooms, which cover the Free Market at the east end of the Exchange-hall, partake of the commodousness of an hotel, and possess some very fine views of the Humber and of Holderness, as also the Lincolnshire coast. The buildings are all of very substantial character; the interior of the Exchange-hall has been painted by Mr. Wardale, and decorated for this occasion by Mr. Seaman. painted by Mr. Wardale, and decorated for this occasion by Mr. Seaman. On entering by the great west door the effect was very pleasing, the interior of the roof being hung with three rows of flags and banners. Those in the centre consisted of the arms of the various corporations in Hull, and of the principal towns in Yorkshire—viz., Hull Dock Company, Hull Trinity House: Arms of Hull, Pontefract, Malton, Richmond, Halifax, Bradford, Sheffield, Beverley, Leeds, York, Middlesbro', and Wakefield. All these had been made expressly for this occasion. The colours on each side were those of England, France, Austria, Demmrk, and other Continental nations. On each of the side walls were bracket gas lights, with ground-glass shades, between and on each side of the fifteen pllasters and arches; while up the centre of the room, springing from each of the tables, was another double row of gas-lights. The chairman's table, slightly elevated, together with two shorter tables, also raised, occupied the entire scuth side of the room; while fourteen or fifteen cross-tables completely filled the room. pletely filled the room.

entire south side of the room; while fourteen or fifteen cross-tables completely filled the room.

H. S. Bright, Esq., eccupied the chair; having on his right the Mayor, A. Bannster, Esq., Lord Hotham, M.P.; W. D. Seymour, Esq., M.P.; Major Cairnes, 4th West York; Rev. J. Scott; Rav. G. B. Batho, Mr. Warden Sykes, Trinity-house; the Chairman of the Dock Company; James Hall, Esq., of Scarborough; the Stipendiary Magistrate; the Conservator of the Humber, &c.

On the left of the chair were Lord Worsley, the Hon. Captain Dancombe, R.N., M.P.; W. H. Watson, Esq., M.P.; Sir Henry Cooper, M.D.; the Collector of Customs, Rev. Dr. Bromby; Mr. Warden Estil, of the Trinity House; Alderman Tall, Hanoverian Consul and Deputy Chairman of the Dock Company; the President of the Chamber of Commerce, the Town Clerk, the Comptroller of the Customs, &c.

The mest remarkable feature in the various speeches made in the course of the evening was the very firm tone in which reference was made to the war with Russia. Nearly all the speakers, in alluding to the peace propositions denounced any attempt to give up the struggle unless upon such terms as will secure the cause of civilisation against Russian aggression. "No matter at what cost or privation," said the chairman, "We must go on with the struggle until we schieve the object for which we honestly contend, and bring about that peace, and thereby establish the best interests of Europe." Lord Hotham, in responding to the toast. "The members for the East Riding of Yorkshire," was equally firm. "There is but one course for this country to pursue," said his Lordship, "viz, to put forth our best strength and energies to carry on the war to a successful issue— (Cheers)—until we obtain reasonable security that the peace of Europe should not be disturbed again in the lifetime of the youngest man present."

Mr. Hassell, as President of the Chamber of Commerce and Shipping, in replying to the toast. "Prosperity to the Town and Trade of Hull," said there was no town in England which took a d

As a commercial man I do not wish the war to cease; but let me not be misunderstood: there has been fighting enough. Blockade her ports, stop up her rivers, send her to Coventry, not only by ourselves, but prevent her having interccurse with (ther countries, and you will reduce her to such a state that she will not be able to maintain herself. There is nothing in her really worth having. Though Russia has supplied us with large quantities of agricultural produce, she has not encouraged commerce. Since the Peace of 1815 she has been constantly endeavouring to make herself independent of this country, diminishing her imports and taking scarcely anything but colonial produce and machinery. The longer the war lasts the more independent shall we be of her. The war has caused a large amount of attention to sericultural proand machinery. The longer the war lasts the first interpendent shad we do of her. The war has caused a large amount of attention to agricultural produce in the Mediterranean and on the shores of the Black Sea, producing articles similar to those we have received from Russia; and from those countries and cur East India possessions we shall get all that Russia has hitherto-emplified with hitherto supplied us with.

### WRECK OF A SCHOONER OFF THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

WRECK OF A SCHOONER OFF THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

We regret to announce the wreck of the George Lord schooner, which went on shore in Brook Bay, Isle of Wight, on the morning of Frilay, the 18th of January. She was bound for London, and was laden with a valuable cargo of fruit from Zante. She encountered foggy weather in the Channel, and the master, being out of his reckoning, hailed a French vessel, the Captain of which informed him that he was off the Lizard Point. Altering his course in consequence, he ran his ship directly upon a reef of rocks which juts out into Brook Bay. The coast-guard, seeing a vessel approaching through the darkness, burnt a blue light and fired pistols, but it was too late for the master to alter his course. She struck heavily, and her back was soon broken, through the heaviness of the sea. The crew were got off by the boats of the coast-guard, and a portion of the cargo was saved on Friday and Saturday. Early on Monday morning the stern was beaten in by the sea, and she immediately became a complete wreak. A good deal of the cargo was then washed ashore, but it was much injured by the salt water. This will probably be sold by auction, as well as the wreck. The Captain had commanded her for seventeen years, and had been rourd the world in her. Last year she was sent to the Crimea with a cargo of provisions, &c. She was insured, and the greater part of the cargo also. The accompanying Sketch was taken in the afternoon of Saturday, the 19th. Saturday, the 19th.

#### THE NEW PALACE OF WESTMINSTER. THE PEER'S FRONT.

This portion of the new Palace of Westminster is situated on the western side, between the Victoria Tower and the southern end of Westminster Hall, and connects the two buildings admirably. It is an elegant addition, nearly, if not quite, three hundred and forty feet long; composed, or rather divided, into twenty bays, ten on each side the Centre Tower, alternately flet and oriel. This alternation gives much beauty to this front. There are three stories above the basement, divided by bands composed of shields—enriched with the arms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, over the oriel bays; and of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, over the flat bays. The lays are divided by buttresses, each capped by a handsome pinnacle. The Centre Tower has four stories—the fourth, containing a clock; and the angles of the tower are crowned by richly-crocketed turrets; and above the clock rises a gable, also crocketed. The porch forms a nice entrance for the Peers. It has four buttresses in the front—two on each side the entrance; and one on each of the sides. These have upon them in bold relief the rose, portcullis, and fleur-de-lis; as have also the buttresses dividing the bays on the basement floor. The front is also the buttreeses dividing the bays on the basement floor. The front is finished by an enriched battlement, above which rises the cresting of the roof. Our View of this front shows a good portion of the grand Central Tower rearing its elegant form high in the air, from the ground to top payards of 275 feet. The amount of finish given to the appearance of the exterior of the building by the completion of this front is almost astonishing. The majestic Victoria Tower (now nearly 250 feet high) and the slender but beautiful Clock Tower, both assume an air of finish, the stencer but beautiful Clock Tower, both assume an air of finish, and we should be led to think the work is fast drawing to completion; and we should be led to think so the more were the ugly excrescences, the Courts of Liw, away; yet there is much to be done to complete the structure, thus far so successfully carried out by its architect, Sir C. Barry.

The GREAT CLOCK, we understand, is ready for being placed in the tower; the upper portion of which we have engraved from a Sketch taken during the experimental lighting of the Clock-dial, which, we should explain, is but a rough model, made merely for the purpose of trying the power of illumination. The precise details of the dial are not at present decided: these, with the beautifully-proportioned tower; and architectural details, we reserve for future illustration

The clock has been manufactured by Mr. Dent, of the Strand; and some idea of its magnitude may be formed when we state the diameter of the face is about twenty-four feet.

THE CASE OF COLONEL TURR .- We are glad to announce that the question involved in the arrest of Colonel Turr has been satisfactorily settled, the Emperor of Austria having granted, as a mark of consideration for his illustricus ally the Queen of Great Britain, a free pardon to Colonel Turr.

illustrious ally the Queen of Great Britain, a free pardon to Colonel Turr.

Fall of a Large Elm-tred in Middlesen.—On the afternoon of Thursday week, at about twenty minutes past one o'clock, the noble elm-tree growing in the grounds of Chiswick Lodge, and stated to be the largest in the county, was torn up by a whirlwind and raised into the air, and precipitated with a terrific crash to the ground upon its branches, so as to drive most of the strongest limbs several feet into the earth. The weight of the tree has been calculated by experienced persons at six tons, and the crash of its fall was heard at a furlong distance, amidst the noise of the storm. The tree is of immense size, and is suppressed to be 300 years old. Chiswick Ledge, once the residence of Sheridan, is now the property of Mr. Jones Greene, who was very near the elm-tree when it fell, but fortunately excepted injury.

MUSIC.

On the evening of Tuesday last a concert was given at the Hanover-square Rooms, by the Amateur Musical Society, in sid of the funds of the Cambridge Asylum for the Widows of the Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers of the British Army. This asylum owes its existence to the Duke of Cambridge, whose humane and kindly spirit, as well as his heroism in the field, have so much endeared him not only as well as his heroism in the field, have so much endeared him not only to the British army but to the British people; and it is a gratifying proof of the attention now paid to the welfare of those ranks of our brave soldiery who were formerly too much neglected. The Cambridge Asylum is of five years' standing. It was established in 1851, and was thus not suzgested by the Russian war, which was not then dreamed of, but by his Royal Highness's enlarged views of what is due to the service of which he is one of the most honoured members. The Asylum is a spacious, handsome, and comfortable building at Kingston, in Surrey, which, though not yet completed, is already partially occupied. Its present inmates are twenty-one aged women, widows of deserving veterans; accommodations are now being provided for ten more; and the number will be progressively increased as the buildings are extended and the state of the funds allow. The breaking out of the war, in which so many of our brave countrymen have fallen, has brought this institution more prominently before the public, and quickened the interest in its behalf. The Amateur Society, of whose musical merits we have often had occasion to speak, is a numerous and influential body of the upper classes of society, and able, as a body, to contribute essentially to the benefit of The Amateur Society, of whose musical merits we have often had occasion to speak, is a numerous and influential body of the upper classes of society, and able, as a body, to contribute essentially to the benefit of such an institution; and this they have done by their concert of Monday evening. It was admirably got up, and of a high order of excellence, so that its intrinsic attractions, joined to its beneficent purpose, drew together one of the most brilliant assemblages we have ever seen in the Hanover-square Rooms. His Royal Highners himself, the Duchees of Cambridge, several other members of the Royal family, many military officers of rank, and individuals distinguished in the circles of fashion, were among the audience. The room was tastefully fitted up with flags and other decorations suitable to the occasion. The orchestra, above a hundred strong, was in full force under their able conductor, Mr. Henry Leslie, whose symphony, composed for the society, and produced at one of their concerts last season, formed the first article of the programme. A second hearing trrengthened the impression it had already made, and showed it to be a composition of a very high order, worthy of a place among the greatest orchestral works of the day. In every movement it evinces native genius, heightenedby all the means and resources of art. It was played con amore, as if every performer felt a personal interest in his frient and conductor's success; and the result of this zeal was an energy, fire, and unity of execution which few professional orchestras could have surpassed. Next to this fine symphony the chief feature of the concert was Osborne's duct for two pianofortes on airs from the "Huguenots," played by the gifted young lady now so well known in musical carries by the parts of "Angelina", and by Mr. S. Waley who was Osborne's duet for two pianofortes on airs from the "Huguenots," played by the gifted young lady now so well known in musical circles by the name of "Angelina" and by Mr. S. W. Waley, who is also well known, not only as a most accomplished planist, but as a masterly composer. The piece itself is one of Osborne's happiest productions; and its performance was so brilliant and beautiful that it was received with acclamations from all parts of the room. Several fine English part-songs and madrigals were admirably sung by a party of amateurs, who practice under Mr. Leslie's direction; and Miss Dobby, the only solo performer, delighted the audience by singing a pretty English ballad of Mr. Waley's, and a brilliant cavatina by Donizetti. It is scarcely necessary to add that "God Save the Queen," "Partant pour la Syrie," and the "Sardinian National Hymn," were played with great effect, and received with due honours. effect, and received with due honours.

MADAME GCLDSCHMIDT-LIND'S second Miscellaneous Concert, at the Hanover-square Rooms, at Friday last week, was similar to the first in the character of the performances, the crowded state of the room, and the enthusiasm with which the fair prima donna was received. An aria, sung by her, from Mazart's opera "Il Rè l'astore," was an interesting novelty, as this work—one of the composer's juvenile compositions—is wholly unknown in this country. The air was an audante, in the Italian style of a hundred years ago, antiquated and formal, of course, in its construction, but full of charming melody. Her most striking effort of the evening was the grand scena from the "Freischiltz," familiar in this country in its English version, "Before my eyes beheld him," &c. This she gave with such narvellous vocal power, such passionate expression and designted as if they had never heard it before. She sang, morever, some of her own Swedish airs, quaint and curious specimens of Scandinavian music. M. Goldschmidt, in his pianoforte performances, was even happier than at the preceding concert. His execution of Mendelsschu's concerto in G miror was in every respect one of the most fluished things we have ever had the good fortune to hear; and in two "Studies" of his own he showed his genius as a composer. The concert was conducted, with his usual ability, by Benedict.

THE Birmingham Festival Committee have made arrangements for the appearance of Madame Goldschmidt at two great performances, to take place in their magnificent Town hall on the 20th and 21st of Febru-The first is to consist of Mendelssohn's "Elijah." the second is to be a miscellaneous concert.

BALFE, after an absence of four years, has returned to London, where he means now, we understand, to fix his permanent residence. These four years have not been passed in idleness or obscurity; on the contrary, he has been received with the distinction due to his genius, both in Italy and Germany; and his principal operas—particularly the "Bohemian Girl" and the "Bondman"—have been produced with success at Berlin, Vienna, Trieste, and other theatres in those countries. He is now occupied with the musical education of his youngest daughter, who, it is said, promises to be one of the most accomplished vocalists of the day.

THERE are rumours current about the reopening of Her Mejesty's Theatre by Mr. Lumley, and his having succeeded in engaging Madame Goldschmidt. We give them for what they are worth, being unable to discover that they rest on any foundation. What we know is, that some of the best-informed members of the profession know nothing of the matter.

HENRY RUSSELL.—This celebrated composer and vocalist has been singing during the week at the Eyre Arms with great success. He intends giving his popular entertainment at the Literary Institution, Edwards-street, Portman-square, on Wednesday next.

### THE THEATRES, &c.

Covent Garden.—It was to be expected that Mr. Anderson would retort on Mr. C. Mathews for "The Great Gun Trick" at the rival house. A rejoinder was advertised, under the title of "Tit for Tat;" but, there having been difficulties in the way of its being licensed in its original shape, a slight sketch, under the name of "What does he want?" was produced on Monday. Mr. Leigh Murray was engaged to represent the pseudo Wizard of Drury, as Mr. C. Mathews had already the real Magician of the Lyceum and the Garden. These personal assumptions are not of the Lyceum and the Garden. These personal assumptions are not to be commended; and much offence was taken by the audience on the present occasion. The piece itself was introduced in the middle of Mr. Anderson's "Magic and Mystery," and the disapprobation expressed must be ascribed rather to the motive than to the demerits of the little decrea. which had however, it was evident, been imperfectly rehearsed. The sting of the application was attempted to be mitigated by Mr. Murray extending the imitations beyond Mr. C. Mathews to Mr. C. Kean and Mr. Anderson himself; but it appears to have been overlooked that this was unjustly attacking an unoffending person, the manager fooked that this was unjustly attacking an unonenting person, the manager of the Princess' having had nothing to do with this absurd quarrel. Mr. Kean's constant care to maintain the respectability of his theatre should have preserved him sacred from so gratuitous an outrage. We trust that a speedy termination will be put to these indecent contests between the two large patent houses; and that dramas worthy of the boards will, ere long, supersede the foolish trifles by which they are now usurped.

THE PRINCESS' Theatre was closed on Monday evening, in consequence of the Windsor Royal performances; and on Thursday "The Merchant of Venice" was revived, owing to its having been previously played before her Majesty. For the same reason, at the OLYMPIC, the clever piece entitled "Still Waters Run Deep," was reproduced on Tuesday, in which Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wigan, who have been indisposed Tuesday, in which air. and Mrs. Alfred Wigan, who have been indisposed for some time, were enabled to reappeat. At the MARYLEBONE, on Thursday, the tragedy of "Venice Preserved" was revived, the part of Belvidera being supported by Miss Edith Heraud.

"PATCH-WORK," DUBLIN.—This very refined and agreeable entertainment is from time to time judiciously varied by the introduction of new characters, new music, and a thousand little sparkling etecteras, which which the preserving and enhancing all its previously good register in

which, whilst preserving and enhancing all its previously good points, impart to it a sufficient air of novelty to justify and reward a renewed acquaintance with the "Patch-work party." The dialogue is happily conceived and cleverly written throughout, and several very good allusions

to the events of daily occurrence are introduced. The following are amongst the fashionables who have recently visited the salm of Mr. Howard Paul at the Rotundo:—The Right Hon. the Attorney-General and party, Lord and Lady Cloncurry, the Countess of Seafield, Lady Fanny and Miss Cole, Lady Kilmaine, Serjeant Howley, Mr. Mariley, Q.C.; Captain Massy, 19th Regiment; Captain Lindsay, &c.—Saunders'

#### NATIONAL SPORTS.

Speculation at Tattersall's is assuming a more lively aspect as the pioneer Lincoln meeting looms in sight, and the army of list-men who were so happily routed by the Attorney-General in 1853 are beginning to put forth their mysterious little announcements to the effect that they "may be seen and communicated with privately." Every turfite is on the qui vive to con the acceptances for the great handicaps, three or four of which only have been published as yet. For the Newmarket Handicap thirty-five accept; while fifty-five and forty-one are the respective "contents" in the Suburban and Great Metropolitan, for the latter of which Mishap (7st. 4lb.), looks wonderfully well. These results are highly satisfactory, and we trust the Northern handicappers will be alike favoured, especially as Mr. Johnson has made his "raising point" 8st. 9lb, instead of the conventional 8 st. 7 lb., as a slight instalment of justice to heavy-weight jeckeys.

favoured, especially as Mr. Johnson has made his "raising point" 8st. 9lb, instead of the conventional 8 st. 7 lb., as a slight instalment of justice to heavy-weight jeckeys.

Coroner is fast retreating from his position in the Chester Cup betting, and his stable companion, Scythian, to whose ridiculously light weight we pointed attention last week, will soon be at the fore with Mishap (who is absolutely "turned loose") and Stork. To show how little public running guides betting men, we need only refer to the coming Two Thousand Guineas race, for which Yellow Jack is now a better favourite by half a point than Fly-by-Night. Lord Stradbroke is supposed to have given about 1000 guineas for Virago; and we do not know whose stud-farm she is to grace this season. Besides her roaring, she had not a very high turn of speed, and was a "bad beginner" to boot; and hence we should fancy that a cross with Teddington, who possessed the opposite qualities in their very highest perfection, would be most suitable for her. George IV. purchased her grand-dam, Pucelle, when a brood-mare, for 1100 guineas, and would have gone to 2000 guineas rather than loee her. We are glad to see that Robinson, the great ex-jockey, has a small string of horses under his care this season. Longstaff's lot consists already of thirty-six, and Thomas Dawson's of thirty-three.

The Doncaster Spring St. Leger closes on Tuesday, and, as Manganese has 9lb. extra to carry at this second time of asking, it is to be hoped that the requisite ten entries will be procured at last.

Although the winter has not as yet been sufficiently severe to keep hunting men and coursers out of the field for more than one week, we never heard of so many strange winter birds falling to the lot of the sportsman. It was only last month, too, that we told of the Roode

never heard of so many strange winter birds falling to the lot of the sporteman. It was only last month, too, that we told of the Roodee being fairly covered with sea-gulla; and now a Yorkshire editor asserts that "six acres of larks" were lately seen near his town. Lord Stamford has had a monster eight days battue in his preserves at Bradgate Park, where 5291 head of game fell before an average of nine guns. On one day the dead pheasants alone numbered 666, and on another no less than 1474 rabbits were carted away.

day the dead pheasants alone numbered 666, and on another no less than 1474 rabbits were carted away.

An enormous fox has been killed in Forfarshire, measuring 5 ft. 2 in, from his nose to his tag; and it is averred that four others have been wantonly shot near Ditcham; in the Hambledon country. These hounds, as well as the Cottesmore, the Crewkerne, and the Helsdon, have had a great run of late—one of them fifty minutes without a check, and only three up at the finish. We have heard a contradiction of the rumour that he had a surface of the country that he had a surface of the country that he stable and that Mr. Richard Sutton has purchased Quorn Hall, the stables and kennels of which may not improbably be rented by Lord Stamford next sesson. At present Mr. R. Sutton is hunting the Quorn and Donnington ountry four days a week, while Mr. F. Sutton is also hunting them two

Three steeplechases are fixed to come off at Bristol on Tuesday, and two at Bath on Friday, but the horses are of an inferior caste, and all specula-tion and interest in this sort of sport seem to have died away. Kendall, for whom £1500 was subscribed when he won the Chester Cup, in his for whom 2 1500 was succeeded when he won the Chester Cap, in his feather-weight days, on Nancy, was successful at Oundlelast week, on Tom Gurney, in the first steeplechase he ever rods. One of the other features of this meeting was a Welter steeplechase, in which one of the horses carried 16st. 7lb., a performance somewhat on a par with the one-mile flat race at York, towards the close of the last century, when two horses were

race at 10rk, towards the close of the last century, when two horses were matched and ran at 30st.

If the frost keeps off, the ensuing week will be a per fect carnival for the coursers. The Whitehaven meeting is fixed for Monday; Waddington (Yorkshire) and the Cork Southern Club, for Tuesday; Belsay, for Wednesday; Lanark, for Wednesday and Thursday; Spelthorne, for Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday; and Ridgway Club (Lytham) and Laurence Kirk, for Thursday and Friday. The great feature of the week, however, will be the Newmarket meeting, over which Mr. M'George will preside from Tuesday morning till Saturday afternoon.

### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE HIGHFIELD HOUSE OBSERVATORY, NEAR NOTTINGHAM,

1		The state of the s											
Ì	Month	h.	Barometer	A MCI MIOIMBLEI.		Blean	Rain in Inches.	Mean Tem- perature of		Amount of Ozone (9-10)			
ĺ	and Day.		at 9 A.M. 181 feet above sea level.	Highest Reading	Lowest Reading.	Tempe- rature of the Day.	Read at	Wet Bulb.	Evapo-	In the Night.	In the Day.	of Cloud. (0-10)	
	77 2	23 24 25 6 7	Inches. 29.021 28.638 28.827 1 .400 29.542	51.0 50.0 47.9 15.8	34·6 40·3 36·8 34·2	44.9 45.9 41.9 39.7	0.094 0.145 0.004 0.087	6 45.2 41.9 39.2 38.3	42 8 43 9 30 3 33 3	9 10 8 3	8 10 8 0	7°7 9 5 7°2 7°0	
	12 2	3	29.575	11:0 11:0 11:8 45:5	29.8	94:7 25:0	0 12	31.9 23.0 27.	334	5 6.6	5.7	1.7 5.5 0.3 -5.6	

The range of temperature during the week was 28.09.

The Weather.—The 12srd, 24th, and 25th were showery and windy; with violent snow showers on 28th, after which severe frost.

The direction of the wind was E. till 13 a.m. on the 23rd, when it became E.S.E.; at 7 a.m. it swept through S. to S.W. becoming W.S.W. at 11. 45m. p.m., S.W. at 3th. 30m. p.m., S.S.W. at 9 m., S. at 7 p.m.; S.S.W. at 14 p.m., S. at 7 p.m.; S.S.W. at 5h. 15m. a.m. of 24th, S. at 7h. 30m. a.m., S.S.W. at 9h. 30m. a.m., S.W. at 10h. 30m. a.m., W.S.W. at 12h. 15m. p.m., S.W. at 5h. 15m. a.m. on 25th, W. at 10h. 30m. a.m., w.S.W. at 12h. 15m. p.m., S.W. at 5h. 15m. a.m. on 25th, W. at 10h. 30m. a.m. on 26th, S.W. at 2 a.m., S.S.W. at 7 a.m., S.W. at 9 a.m., S.S.W. at neon, S.W. at 3 p.m., W.S.W. at 9 a.m., S.S.W. at neon, S.W. at 3 p.m., W.S.W. at 9 p.m., W.S.W. at 10h. 30m. a.m. on 25th, S.W. at 9 a.m., S.S.W. at 11h. 15m. p.m., moving to N.N.W. at 10h. 45m. p.m., became N.W. at 11h. 15m. p.m., w.N.W. at 10h. 30m. a.m. on 27th, W. at 8 a.m., W.N.W. at 10 a.m., N.W. at 10h. 30m. a.m., W.N.W. at 2h. 30m. p.m., W. at 8 p.m., W.S.W. at 11h. 44m. p.m.; W. at 11h. a.m. on 28th, W.S.W. at 3h. 30m. a.m., S.W. at 5h. 30m. a.m., S.W. at 5h. 30m. a.m., W.N.W. at 2h. 30m. p.m., W.N.W. at 3h. 30m. a.m., W. at 14h. 45m. a.m., N.W. at 3h. 20m. p.m., W.N.W. at 3h. 30m. a.m., W. at 11h. 45m. p.m., in which quarter it remained.

On 24th a gale from S.W., and afterwards W.S.W.; most violent at 12h. 15m. p.m. On 24th frequent lightning in evening in S. On 24th, 25th, and 28th, lunar halos. On 26th, solar halo. Snow on 21st and 25th. On 27th, 12h. 3m., a.m., a fine meteor. On 25th and 27th, zodiaeal light visible.

COTTON SUPPLY IN RUSSIA.—The Vice-Consul of Russia at New Otleans has sent some specimens of American cotton in its unprepared state in the Imperial Economic Society of St. Petersburg, with a description of its quality and price; and offering to enter into arrangements with Russian merchants for sending the cotton direct from America at a less expense than that now occasioned by procuring it from Liverpool or London — Journal de St. Petersbourg.

Russian Finance.—An Imperial ukase has been issued authorising the issue of paper money to the extent of 54,000,000 of silver roubles: the date of the ukase is the 12th January, and the text runs as follows:—"The notes of the Imperial Treasury of the 12th, 18th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th series, which were emitted in conformity with the Imperial ukases of March 10th and June 20th, 1848, ought to be called in in 1856. In the enactment respecting these Imperial Treasury mores, the Government reserved to tyself in section to the right of renewing such notes as should not have been paid into Government offices in the meantime, if this should be found desirable for the circulation. For this reason, and on account of the extraordinary outgoings crussed by existing circumstances, we have considered it becomestry, in harmony with the proposal of the Minister of Finance, which has been examined by the Council of the Emire, to issue new notes in the place of the series mentioned above, and, in addition, to order the emission of ten new series of Imperial Treasury notes from xxxvii. up to liv. inclusive, each to the amount of 3,000,000 of silver roubles (54,000,000 altogether), of which 8,000,000 will take the place of those issued in 1848, and 10,000,000 will go to recruit the Imperial Treasury. It is at the same time entrusted to the Minister of Finance to apply to us for special ukases from time to time for the gradual issue of these series in proportion as necessity may call for them." Russian Finance.—An Imperial ukase has been issued authoTOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THE attraction of the week, as far as art is concerned, has been the Rogers bequest of three pictures to the National Gallery. The pictures have left their old quarters in St. James's-place, and are now to be seen in Trafalgar-equare. Critics remark (not untruly) that they suffer a good deal by their new setting. It is a trial for a first-class picture by a firstclass artist to be hung in a gallery of selected pictures. Thus the Titlan (the "Noli me Tangere") told immensely in Mr. Rogers's own room, while in the National Gallery (where it is now placed) it is seen to less advantage. "It looks small" (that is the remark); "but then (the critics add) it grows upon one—the Titian touch is unmistakable." The Guido is an addition of moment, so is the Giorgione.

This mention of Mr. Rogers's name reminds us of a pleasant piece of gossip for the information of collectors. In arranging "for the hammer" the many treasures which Mr. Rogers has left, Messrs. Christie aud Manson have fallen on a collection of drawings by Stothard of all periods of his art, altogether unknown to the most intimate friends of the poet. Mr. Rogers was one of the first to purchase Stothards. A brother and sister caught the same taste, and followed it with equal judgment and liberality. To his own collection the poet was enabled (by death) to add the collections of his sister and brother, and the result is a series of Stothards that will delight "the town," add to the reputation of a favourite painter, and provoke public and private competition.

A friend has favoured us with a news-letter from Rome (of the 16th January), containing some art-gossip that will be read with interest:-

January), containing some art-gossip that will be read with interest:—
There are, this winter, some rather agreeable young artists in Rome. The first, in my opinion, is young Mr. Cockerell—a charming person, whom I often meet. Young Weigall is here also; and Mr. Goodalt, on his way home from the Crimea, where he has been sketching for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. Thorburn left before Christmas. Hang and Frippare still here, and hard at work. A Mr. Eagles is (I think) the most promising young English artist in Rome; and a Mr. Payars-Disten will shortly distinguish himself in art. The older artists go on just in the same way—Gibson and Williams the great men, and Macdonald the great bust-maker. Spence has "come out strongly" as a dinnerand-ball giving artist. Woodburn, the dealer, is here also; and so is Hurlstone. Mr. Page, an American artist, is going to send a picture to the Royal Academy which is safe to attract and deserve attention. Leighton's picture from Paris is spoken of as far superior to his first picture.

Strange news reaches us from the City of London respecting the Capital

Strange news reaches us from the City of London respecting the Guildhall monument to the Duke of Wellington. A friend, on whose word we have every reliance, communicates the circumstance to us in these

words:—

There was a meeting of the Committee of the Guildhall Wellington Statue on Saturday 1st, when a letter was read from Bell, the artist, suggesting the omission on the monument of all reference or allusion to "Waterloo."

It seems that some of the committee, with the artist and Mr. Bunning, the

architect, have been to Paris, and have come back with (to them) very grave doubts; first, whether such a battle ever was fought; next, whether we or our good friends, the French, won it; and, lastly, that we ought to be ashamed of it. The flunkeyism of this (as Carlyle would call it) is traceable to—but

never mind.

If we could wish (thus our friend continues) to affront any Frenchman o mind, it would be by such a snobbish attempt as this to ignore history. Are we, let me ask, to rechristen Waterloo-bridge, and erase St. Helena and Trafalgar from our maps!

What was the decision? some will ask. Why, we are happy to stateand our brave allies will hear it with pleasure—that the obliterators of Waterloo were in a minority of five to nine. Mr. Bell has recovered his courage, and is now busy with poetic and warlike conceptions of Wel. lington and his last great battle.

The "will" which we printed last week has been the means of inflicting on us a correspondence that will seriously affect the Post-office returns of the year 1856. This curious document—to be found in our last week's column of "Talk"—is not, we are told, the will of Sir Harry Vane, but the will of his son. Is this so? From this accumulation of letters on one subject, and that a very interesting one, we select the following:--

### (To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

74, Eaton-place, Belgrave-square, 29th January, 1856.

Sir,—In the last number of your interesting journal, under the head of "Table Talk on Literature, &c.," your Correspondent mentions the want of a life of Sir Henry Vane the Yor., Knight, and seems to have fallen into an error with regard to the will.

The life will be found, ably written by Mr. Forster, in "Lives of Eminent British Statesmen;" and the will which you have set out is that of his eldest son, Henry Vane, who died on the 2nd November, 1660, aged only eighteen. At the date of that will Sir Henry was in England, and forthwith sent a prisoner to the Scilly Isles on the charges for which he, two years after wards, so unjustly suffered. Describing himself as Esquire, and omitting all wards, so unjustly suffered. Describing himself as Esquire, and omitting all mention of landed possessions, and the reflection that Sir Henry had incurred forfeiture of his property, prove that the testator in question could not have been the murdered Knight.

The writer appears to have been led into this mistake owing to the coincidence of the Christian name of the testator and his father being identical, and that of the mother of Sir Henry being the same as that of the excellent

and that of the mother of Sir Henry being the same as that of the excellent lady who took out the administration.

It is a curious fact that from the early time of Henry VI, the wills of the excertal members of the family in the direct male line, with the exception of that only of the attainted Keight, are extent in Doctors' Commons. Should any historian or writer of capability wish to undertake a work such as you intimate to be requisite, the materials, which I have taken no small pains to collect, shall be at his service.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

HENRY M. VANE.

We will only add to this, that we have heard from Mr. John Forster on the same subject. The "Life of Vane," by Mr. Forster, is not the best of the excellent series of lives included in his "Statesmen of the Commonwealth," but it is the best account we possess of that remarkable man. Why should not Mr. Henry Morgan Vane give us a life of his illustrious

That incessantly amusing author, lecturer, showman, and friend, Mr. Albert Smith, has just published a most useful and readable tract (price sixpence), entitled "The English Hotel Nuisance." The Lord of Mont Blanc is up in his facts—is admirable in pointing out the nuisances he would reform—and has given us a pamphlet that will remind his many admirers of his attractive "show" at the Egyptian-hall. He will find many readers. This corrective pamphlet is addressed (we may observe parenthetically) in a capital decicatory letter to Mr. Peter Cunningham, the author of "The liandbook of London," and the announced author of a "Handbook to the Environs of London,"—environs that reach—how far, Mr. Cunningham?—to Brighton and Southampton? Peterborough and Margate—to Oxford and to Cambridge?

STATE OF MENICO.—The present revolution in Mexico is the third since the fall of General Santa Anna. The Presidency of General Canera, who succeeded Santa Anna, lasted one month, and of an equal term of duration was that of General Roncalo Diaz de la Vega. The last-named General was succeeded by the chief of the conquering party of the revolution, General Alvarez, and it was a remarkable lact that at this time Mexico was apparently abandoned by men of prestige and merit, and was delivered over to the command of this little better than Indian chief. This country, which only reckons thirty-five years of independent political existence, appears to be bordering on dissolution. The projected new republic of Sierra Madre, composed of the States of Contrahinto, Nuevo, Leon, and Tamaulipas, will ere long declare itself, and remain separated from the general Mexican territory. The chief of this movement is General Vidanini, who is justly believed to be the instrument made use of by the Cabinet of Washington, with the view to reduce the condition of the future Republic of Sierra Madre to that of Texas.—Letter from Mexico, annuary 3.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.); (From our City Correspondent.)

The deslings in the Consol-market this week have been comparatively limited. Prices, however, have ruled tolerably firm. Had the arrangements for peace assumed a more decided form, a considerable improvement would, no doubt, have taken place in the quotations; but there are not a few parties in the City who appear to be of opinion that the approaching Congress at Paris will not lead to a peaceable solution of our dispute with Russia. However, the firm and dignified tone of the Speech delivered by her Majesty at the opening of the Imperial Parliament will, no doubt, tend to dispel many doubts on the subject. There has been an increased demand for money out of doors, as well as at the

Bank of England. In the Exchange from 10 to 13 per ceut has been paid for

Bank of England. In the Exchange from 10 to 13 per ceut has been paid for carrying over share accounts; but the best bills, having sixty days to run, are still discounted at 5\frac{1}{6} to 6 per cent. In the Bank rate no change has taken place. About £200,000 in gold and silver has arrived from various quarters. About one-half of the late import of gold from Australia has been placed in the Bank of England, the remainder having been forwarded to France. Evidently, the Continental demand for gold is falling off; indeed, the exchanges are rather favourable to an import of bullion. A more favourable turn in them may have the effect of easing the Money-market.

On Monday most English securities were rather inactive, but without leading to any important change in prices.

The Reduced were done at 91\frac{1}{2} to 92;

Joint-stock banks
Scotland
Troland
Tro

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—East Lincolashire, 134; Wear Valley, 32.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Great Northern, Five per Cent, 109; Great Western Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 89; Ditto, Chester, 16½; London and Brighton, 100 ex div.; Midland Consolidated Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 1 discount; North British, 100; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 95½.

FOREIGN.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 5½; Eastern of France, 37; Grand Trunk of Canada, 10½; Great Indian Peninsular, 20½; Great Luxembourg Shares, 5½; Great Western of Canada Shares, 25½; Ditto, New, 8½; Madras Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 19½; Northern of France, 39½; Paris and Lyons, 41½; Royal Danish, 20; Royal Swedish, 2½; West Flanders, 5½.

Mining Shares have been slow in sale. United Mexicans were done, on Thursday, at 4½; and Cobre Copper, 66½ ex div.

### THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANCE, Jan. 28.—We had only a moderate supply of English wheat in to-day's market, and the general condition of the samples was inferior. Nearly all kinds met a slow sale, at fast Moniay's curreacy. In foreign wheat so few transactions took place that the quotations were a most nominal. Floating cargoes met a dual fourier. There was a fair demand for fine barley, at ful prices, but inferior qualities were dual. The mat trade was heavy, on former terms. We had a dual is sel for oats, the visitue of which had a downward tendency. Becam and grey and map'e peas were unaftered, but white peas advanced 28. per quarter. There was a moderates sale for four on former terms.

Jan. 30.—The supplies of most kinds of grain on sale to-day were but moderate. Generally specking, the trade was in a sluggish state, at Monday's quotations.

English. Wheat, Essex and Koun red, 68s. to 8s.; atito wine, 69s. to 9s.; Norfolk and sufficially the sale of th

olis are from 10d. to 10 d.; of household d.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 10d. to 10½d.; of household d. to 9½d. per 4lbs. loaf. trial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 76s. 11d.; barley 38s. 4d.; oats, 25s. 8d.; rre, ; beans, 43s. 3d.; peas, 43s. 4d.
Siz Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 77s. 0d.; barley, 38s. 10d.; oats, 28s. 6d.; rye, ; beans, 47s. 6d.; peas, 40s. 3d.

peas, 45s. 3d. last Week.—Wheat, 111,213; barley, 110,730; oats, 21,876; rye,

English Crain Sold last Week.—Wheat, 111,213; Satury.
567; beans, 524; peas, 215; quarters.
Tea.—The amount of business doing in this article is very moderate; yet prices generally are well supported. Common sound congou, 94d. to 94d. per lb.
Sugar.—There has been less inclination shown to purchase all raw sugars this week, and prices have ruled in favour of buyers. The stocks are increasing, and a large supply is on the stocks are increasing, and a large supply is on the supply in the supply is on the supply in the supply in the supply is on the supply in the supply in

upport last week's currency.

—As very large arrivals are shortly expected, the rice trade is heavy, and prices year way 3d, per cvt. tiven way 3d, per cwt.

resours... We have to report a better feeling in the demand for most kinds of butter

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resources... There is very little doing in bacon

lders are tolerably firm. Lard is rather cheaper. In other provisions very little is

wet holders are tolerably firm. Lard is rather cheaper. In other provisious very little is diologs.

\*\*Tallow\*\*.—This article is in very moderate request, and P.Y.C., on the spot, is quoted at 58s. per cwt. Town tallow, 55s. net cash.

\*\*Oils.—Linseed of his sold to a fair extent, at 33s. 6d. to 37s. per cwt., on the spot. Other oils are dult, and lower to purchase. There is a moderate sale for turpentine. Kough, 9s.; English applitis, 33s.; American ditto, 3s. 5d. per cwt.

\*\*Spirits.\*\*—The demand for run is heavy, at 2s. 7d. to 2s. 8d. for proof Leewards. Brandy is steady, on former terms. Mat apprix, 16s. 8d.; per gallon.

\*\*Hay and Straw.\*\*—Meadow hay, £4 los. ts £6; clover ditto, £4 lss. to £6 l5s.; and straw, £1 ss. to £19s. per load. Trade steady.

\*\*Coals.\*\*—Tandial Moor, l6s.; Gostorth, 16s. 6d.; Eden Main, 18s.; Haswell, 19s.; Hetton, 19s. i. Embron, 18s. 9d.; Steward's, 19s.; Cassop, 17s. 3d; Kelloe, 18s. per ton.

\*\*Holds.\*\*—There is still a fair gemand for most kinds of hops, at full prices. Mid and East Kont pockets, £3 l9s. to £6 l0s.; Weld of Kects, £3 3s. to £5; Sussex, £3 to £4 l5s. per cwt.

\*\*Wool.\*\*—Our market is very firm, and English qualities have an upward tendency.

\*\*Potatocs.\*\*—The supplies continue extensive, and the demand is heavy, at from 45s. to 100s. per ton.

per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market.—The supplies of fat stock having fallen off, the trade generally has ruled brisk, and prices have had, an upward tendency:—

Beef, from 3s. 2d. to 4s. 10d.; mutton, 3s. 2d. to 5s. 0d.; veal, 4s. 8d, to 6s. 0d.; pork, 3s. 8d, to 5s. per 8 lbs., to sink the offsis.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—These markets have been very firm, as follows:—
Beof, from 2s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; mutton, 3s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.; veal, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.; pork, 3s. 4d. to 5s. 2d. per 8 lbs. by the carcase.

ROBERT HERBERT.

# THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JAN. 25.

W. SHOVE, Croydon, oil and colour man, painter and glazier.—J. CHADWICK, Heywood, near Bury, Lancashire, Joiner and builder.—F. CHAFFERS, late of Old Broad-street, Russia and colonial broker.—W. PHILLIPS, Wallingford, Berkshire, builder.—W. HAWKER and A. CAMPION, Dowgate-hill, City, carman and carriers.—C. [JEFFERIES, late of Union

court, Old Broad-street, now of Alderagate-street, merchant.—T. SLADE, Stoke-sub-liamdon. Somersetshire, glove manufacturer.—N. BRODIE, Liverpool, commission-speal.—J CROSS, Bolton, Lencashire, inakeeper.—T. FALKINGHAM, Kaaresbrough, coach builder.—E. ELLIS, Ludgate-bill, wine-merchant and tavern keeper.—W. JOHNSON, formerly of West Smithfield, now of Copenhagen-fields, Isilagion, licenset vistualier and hotel-keeper.—W. W. BAKER, Bartett's-buildings, Holborn, and Birmidgham, stational and printer.—J. HUDSON, Seaton Carew and West Hartlepool, Durham, merchant and commission-speant.—J. B. BLYTHE, Minerva-place, Old Kent-road, amalter and dealer in metals.—W. TINGEY, Tottenham-court-road, warehouseman, and Portland-terrace, Not-ting-bill, baker.

MAR DEFARIMENT, AN. 25.

Royal Horse Guards: Cornet O. L. C. Williams to be Lieutenant.

42nd: Ensign W. S. Walter to be Ensign.

42nd: Ensign W. S. Walter to be Ensign.

44th: Quartermaster R. G. Thomsett to be formet.

11th Light Dragoons: Cornet A. B. Bingham to be Cornet.

12th: R. Rintoul to be Cornet.

12th: R. Rintoul to be Cornet.

13th: Cornet S. de A. C. Clarke to be Lieutenant W. H. Sarman to be Ensign.

49th: Ensign G. W. H. Christian to be Ensign. Hith Light Dragoons: Cornet A. B. Blugham to be Cornet.

12th: R. Rintoul to be Cornet.

12th: R. Rintoul to be Cornet.

13th: Cornet S. de A. C. Clarke to be Lieutenant and Captain.

Boots Fasilier Guarda: Capt. G. W. H. Viscount Kirkwall to be Lieutenant and Captain.

1st Foot: L. Evens to be Ensign.

1st Foot: L. Evens to be Ensign.

1sth: Brew. Major. W. Cox to be Major;

1sth: Brew. Major. W. Cox to be Major;

1stell. N. H. E. Vardon to be Captain; Ensign.

1. Bond to be Lieutenant; E. Folger to be Ensign.

ham to be Cornet.

12th: R. Hintoul to be Cornet.

13th: Cornet S. de A. C. Clarke to be Licutenant.

13co Fusilier Guards: Capt. G. W. H. Viscount Kirkwall to be Licutenant and Captain.

1st Foot: L. Evans to be Ensign.

13th: Brev. Major J. W. Cox to be Major; Fleut. N. H. B. Vardon to te Captain; Ensign.

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13th: Brev. Major J. W. Cox to be Captain; Ensign.

13th: Brev. Major J. Onespell. J. McD.

Allardice to be Licutenant; E. Botan.

3oth: Licut. C. J. C. Sillery to be Captain; Ensign E. Elwyn, R. O. Campbell. J. McD.

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Allardice to be Licutenant; W. J. Voules, Oo. Boyce, to be Ensign.

3oth: Ensign G. W. W. K. Captelo be Ensign.

58th: Licut. T. H. Charleton to be Captain; Ensign E. W. M. M. Forescue to be Licutenant.

2nd Licut. S. H. Dyna to be Captain; Ensign I. R. V. Campbell to be Captain; Ensign I. R. V. Campbell to be Captain; Ensign I. R. Macheneron to be Licutenant; Colonel.

3oth: Licut. S. H. Dyna to be Captain; Ensign I. R. Vigors to be Ensign.

3oth: Licut. S. H. Dyna to be Captain; Ensign I. R. V. Cap

BRITISH GERMAN LEGION.—6th Light Infantry: Colour-Serguant S. Haden to be Quartermaster.

LAGITACHED.—Major and Brevet Lieut.—Cols. J. S. Wood, C.B., Hon. A. Hope, to have their Brevet Rank converted into Substantive Rank. Capt. and Brevet Lieut.—Col. H. A. Strachan to have the Substantive Rank of Major.

BREVET.—Major—Gen. P. Grant, C.B., to have the local rank of Lieutenant—General in the East Indies; Brevet Major J. H. Laye to be Lieutenant—Colonel in the Army.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S ARMY.—Major—Gen. J. Anderson to be Lieutenant—General; Cols. H. Lawrence, W. E. A. Elliott, to be Major—General; Lieut.—Cols. J. Ludlow, C. J. Lewis, W. S. Adams, to be Colonels; Majors W. Elsey, S. S. Trevor, T. G. Fraser, E. Sunderland, W. P. Mearcs, C. P. Wilder, F. A. Close, H. R. C. King, to be Lieutenant—Colonels; Capts. J. Skidner, W. Junes, to be Majors.

TERKISH CONTINGENT.—First Class Staff—General of Hospitals; Surgeons W. A. Wolseley and R. Paton to be First Class Staff—Surgeon of Hospitals; Surgeons G. Sutherland, J. B. Posnett, R. Sim. A. Walker, and J. C. Copland, to be Surgeons; Acting Assist—Surgeons; A. Rao and J. G. Camobell to be Assistant-Surgeons; P. S. Komblan, C. Roll, and D. Hansom to be Acting Assistant-Surgeons.

### TUESDAY, JANUARY 29.

TERDAY, JANUARY 29.

A. M. JUDD, Upper-street, Islington, licensed victualler.—J. CLAYWORTH, Gracechurch-street, City, ponterer.—J. H. TRUSCOTT, Sutherland-street, East Brixon, stationer.—J. FRASER, Lower Thannes-street, wine merchast.—H. FARWEATHER, Norwich, upholaterer.—G. T. BATE, Wentromwich, Statfordshire, grocer.—S. BARNES, Olbury, Worcestershire, draper.—G. WELLS, Worcester, licensed victualler.—S. B. WOODHOUSE, Leicester, dealer in general hosiery.—W. SHIRKTCHFF, Loughbrough and Quorndon, Leicestershire, manufacturer of hosiery.—B. FARMER, Bristol, builder.—F. DRAKE, Williand, Davonshire, inadeeper.—J. R. GUMMOW, Wreekham, Denbigh, builder.—E. LEECE, Whitle-le-Woods, Lancashire, cotton-spinner.—R. HUGHES, Bury, Lancashire, paper-manufacturer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

N. STEWART, Perth, who merchant. -J. INNES, Glasgow, sewed muslin manufacturer.

H. FERGUS, Kircaldy, brewer.

BIRTHS.

On the 27th ult., at Kensington, the wife of Joseph Rivolta, Esq., of Everdon Villa. Chiton-road East, St. John's-wood, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On Thesday, the 29th ult., at Kettering, by the Rev. James Hutchinson, Rector of Berk-bampstead, Herts, uncle to the bride, James Gibbon, Es., of Kettering, and Moreton Bay, New Youth Wales, to Emma Matilda, daughter of the late Henry Lamb, Esq., of Kettering, On Wednestay, Jan. 30th, at Leamington, by the Rev. M. W. F. Thursby, Rector of Abington, near Northampton, Francis, son of John Harvey Thursby, Esq., to Elizabeth Wilhelmina, only child of the late William Knight Dehaney, Esq.

DEATHS.
On the 25th ult, Georgia Walker, aged 23, fourth daughter of George J. A. Walker, of Norton juxta-Kempsey, in the county of Worcester.
On the 18th ult, at Fauton, near Pontgaud, Cotes du Nord, France, Miss Agues Mullar, youngest daughter of Mr. Arthur Mullar, late of Edinburgh.

# ADVERTISEMENTS.

OYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Monday, the MERCHANT of VENICE; Tucsday and Friday, HENRY VIII Le of VFNICE; Tucsday and Friday, HENRY VIII.; Wednesday (being Ash Wednesday) the Theatre will be closed; Thursday, HAMLET; Saturday, the COESICAN BROTHERS; and the PANTOMIME Every Evening.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—The Pantomime of the "Interfet's Hall and the Graishopper's Feast" every Evening. The last merping Performance of the Pantomime on Thursday next, Feb. 7: commance at Two, conclude by Four. Mourar and Tuesday the "Deaux' stratagem" and the Pantomimo. Wednesday to performance, being Ash. Wednesday. Fhursday, "She Stoops to Conquer," and the Pantomime. Friday and Saturday, the "Little Treasure," the Pantomime, and "Only a Halfpenny," as performed at Windsor Castle.

DELPHI THEAFRE .- Overflowing Houses .- The Grand

(REAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Shoreditch.

NI USICAL UNION, 1856.—Subscriptions declined for the

CACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL .- On FRIDAY, 15th February, will be performed, for the first time in London. Me. Costa's Oratorio, ELI, under the direction of the Composer. Vocalists—Madamo Rudersdoff, Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. M. Smith, Mr. Weiss, and Mr. Thomas. The Orchevira on the usual scale, comprising nearly 70 parformers.

Tickets are being issued at the Society's Office, No. 6. In Exeter-hall.

The Oratorio will be repeated on Friday, 22nd February.—Tickets are now issued for the second performance.

TIME SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE, in their celebrated Entertainment, entitled SKETCHES FROMNATURE, on MONDAY, FES. 4th, and every evening during the week, at the MUSIC HALL, LEEDS.

1 R. CHARLES OKEY'S PARIS, PEOPLE, EXHIBITION, CARICATURE, PIANO, ROUGH SKETCHES, &c., Every Evening at 8, except Saturday. Tuesday and Saturday Mornings at 3.—Stalts, ls. 6d.; Arca, ls.—REGENT GALLERY, Quadrant, Repent-street.

DOYAL PANOPTICON.—Special Notice.—Sunday, Feb. 3rd, Evening a Performance, Vocal and Instrumental. The Music selected entirely from orks of the composer of "Elijah."

TR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC, HOLLAND, UP

ENRY RUSSELL will give his Entertainment, The FAR WEST; or, Every-day Life in America—the Secont Part, entitled Negro Life in addition and its Slavery—at the Lecture Hall, Deptrord, on MONDAY, FEE, 4; Angel Hotel, monton, Tuesday, 5th; Institution, Edwards-street, Portman-square, Wedresday, 6th; mor Rooms, Stoke Newington, Thursday, 7th; and Mechanics' Institution, Southampton, dings, Holborn, Friday, 8th. To commence at Eight o'clock. Mr. Russell will accompy himself on one of Collard and Collard's magnificent Bi-chord Pianoforts, made exactly for him.

2406TH NIGHT of LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS in London, and Three Hurdredth Tonsecutive Night of the present pieces, at the UPPEHHALL, REGENT-GALLERY, 69, QUADRANT, on Friday, Feb. 8th. Every Evening at 8 except Saturday. Saturday at 3. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets at Mitchell's and at the Box-office.

THE PICTURE TIMES, for SATURDAY, FEBRUARY A. 2nd, the Largest and Cheapest Hustrated Paper, prior TWOPENCE, contains, among others, the following brilliant Engravings:—View of Gunri—Arrival of her Majesty at the Notoria Tower (page block)—Westminster Hall and St. Stephou's Porch (page block)—Wiew of Timovs, on the Dannbe—Town and Harbour of Nagaski, Japan—The Vicarage at Hageley—Old Church and Hense of Mrs. Ralmer, sen., at Rugadey—New Works for the Chelsea Suspension Bridge—Rabbit-Coursing (two cuts)—Hunting Scene in Africa, from a Ficture by Horace Vernet—Ball at the British Embassy at Parts, in honour of the Angio-French Alliance—Rembrandt's Mills, recently destroyed by Eire—and A SPLENDID ENGRAVINO (GRATIS) OF "THE TWO SISTERS,"

The Monthly Part for January is now ready, price 8d.

The Trade must order immediately, as the dermand is already enormous. Ask for the PICTURE TIMES. Office, No. 1, Crane-court, Fleet-street, London. Sold by all Booksellers.



THE PEERS FRONT NEW PALACE OF WESTMINETEN.

#### NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT. THE

STATUE OF LORD SOMERS.

SUPPLEMENT, FEB. 2, 1856.]

BY W. CALDER MARSHALL, R.A.

This, with our other Illustration, is one of the series of statues with



STATUE OF LORD SOMERS, BY W. C. MARSHALL, R.A.

which St. Stephen's Hall is being gradually ornamented. There is much repose and dignity in the figure. He rests upon the left leg, whilst the right is slightly put forward. In his left hand he holds the bag containing the seals of office: this is just carelessly held also by the right hand. The costume and detail are well concived. The whole is a work of very great merit, and bears out the well-earned fame of the sculptor.

STATUE OF LORD MANSFIELD. BY E. H. BAILY, R.A.

The effect of this statue is quiet, and may please many. To our mind, it is not the happiest effort of this well-known able sculptor. There is, however, much that is good in the work, and it will, from the character of the costume, vary these series agreeably.

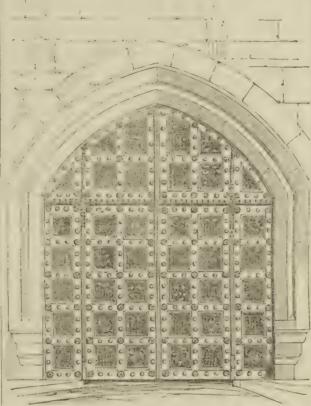
GREAT GATE, VICTORIA TOWER.

The new gate, or door, as shown in our Illustration, is a fine bold piece of design; it is composed of solid oak, the panels being of pierced metal, consisting of the Royal badges and the arms of Westminster within quatrefoils of the same metal.

The hinges, which are very massive, to sustain the ponderous framework, are of pure gun-metal. The position of this gate is at the archway leading to the Royal Court, immediately opposite the entrance to the Victoria Tower—to the vast vaulted opening of which it adds its modicum of richness.

THE LOWER WAITING-HALL.

This is a nice, square-proportioned Hall, and serves as a waiting-place for persons whose business may call them upon committees of the House of Commons. The opening on the right of our representation leads to the principal staircase to the Committee-rooms; the lower landing to this ascent is reached by five steps from the floor of the Hall. The large arch in the centre of our Illustration corresponds in size and form with the approach to this staircase, and has on each side a smaller arch, these leading to the same points—viz., the Jerusalem Chamber, Coffee or Tea Rooms, and Corridors to the Libraries. The ceiling of the Hall is divided into nine principal compartments by bold beams, at the intersections of



OREAT GATE, VICTORIA TOWER, LEADING TO THE ROYAL COURT.

which there are handsome bosses. From these depend small chandeliers for gas. The ceiling is next subdivided into smaller panels; the whole being

of carved oak. The Hall is lighted by three windows, situated on the side opposite the staircase entrance and over the fireplace: two have two lights, and the centre one three; these are filled in with a lozenge-shaped diapering, and have near the upper part a Royal badge crowned. The fireplace is a fine bold design, and has rich bosses on the sides corresponding with the firedogs of ancient days. The floor is composed of encaustic tiles, laid so as



STATUE OF LORD MANSFIELD, BY E. H. BAILY, R.A.

to correspond with the divisions of the ceiling. Along these divisions occur these legends or inscriptions, in pale yellow letters on a blue ground—"Love and Fidelity," "To Our Country," "Virtue Advances," "Virtue Prevails," and "Fathful." The centre is filled in with large lozenges of variegated and black tiles. The approach to this Hall is by a small corridor from the Large or Central Hall.



LOWER WAITING-HALL, HOUSE OF COMMONS.

#### THE PARLIAMENTARY SESSION OF 1856.

THE interval which has elapsed since the prorogation of Parliament and the opening of the Session on Thursday last-if not so full of rapidly-recurring and exciting events as the same period in 1854-55has been productive of great results, of solid triumphs to the arms of the Allies, unchequered by disasters to the troops of England inflicted by the hands of her own rulers. The earliest discussions of the newlyassembled Senate will turn on the great European question of peace or war; and Great Britain, equally prepared for either fortune, will no longer be scandalised by the spectacle of debates half acrimonious, half mournful, on the miserable incapacity of our Administrative system. If the last few months have been pregnant with public events to which the deliberations of Parliament will be directed immediately on its assembling, they have been no less fruitful in changes in the personnel of the two Houses, and it is mainly to that subject that we now propose to direct our remarks. Everything that relates to the constitution and organisation of the great council of the realm must at all times be of interest to the general public; and it is peculiarly so at a moment like this, when matters of such vast interest to this country and to the world must be decided within the

In the House of Lords there have been many changes. During the last year there have died no less than twenty-nine peers. There have been one English and one Irish creation, one Scotch restoration, and one merger of an Irish Marquisate into a Barony. The Dukes of Manchester and Somerset have been succeeded by their sons, known in the House of Commons as Lord Mandeville and Lord Seymour, and as members for Huntingdonsh ire and Totnes. The Marquisate of Townshend has descended to a cousin of the late peer, Captain Townshend, until now member for Tamworth. The decease of the Marquis of Thomond has caused the Marquisate to become extinct, while his Barony of Inchiquin has descended to Sir Lucius O'Brien, elder brother of Mr. Smith O'Brien, the Irish exile. The Marquis of Ailesbury, famous chiefly for being the husband of one of the most beautiful women of her day, and for his liberal patronage of musical and operatic undertakings, having passed away at a full old age, has been succeeded in the title by his son, Earl Bruce, who has sat in t House of Peers since 1839 by virtue of a Barony conferred during the life of his father. The eccentric, but excellent, Earl Stanhope has yielded his place to his son, Lord Mahon-a name standing high in literature and science. The Earls of Antrim, Seston, Caithness, Caledon, Carysfort, and Leitrim have made way for their successors; and the Earldom of O'Neill has become extinct. There are new possessors of the Viscounties of Boyne, De Vesci, Hereford, and Strangford: the latter title celebrated in the annals of diplomacy, while its present possessor has been as much distinguished in the worlds of letters, politics, and fashion, in the person of Mr. George Frederick Percy Smythe. Another diplomatic celebrity has passed away in Viscount Ponsonby, whose title is extinct. The death of the Baroness Bassett has caused the extinction of one of the few peerages in their own right enjoyed by ladies. The lowest rank on the Peerage roll, the Barons, has suffered mutations by the decease of Lords Decies, Delamere, De Mauley, Erskine (another diplomatist of the last quarter of a century), Kenyon, Raglan, Ravensworth (causing a vacancy in the representation of Liverpool by the accession of Mr. Liddell), Truro (better known as Sir Thomas Wilde, a great advocate, and some time Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and Lord Chancellor), and Lord Wharncliffe, once distinguished in the House of Commons as member for the West Riding of Yorkshire, and remarkable for having been the proposer of the motion which finally overthrew the Government of Lord Melbourne.

Of these new holders of peerages several will take their seats for the first time at the opening of the Session, having succeeded since the prorogation-viz., the Dukes of Manchester and Somerset, the Earls of Sefton and Carysfort, Viscount Hereford, Lords Raglan, Delamere, Truro, and Wharncliffe. A newly-created English peer will take his seat under somewhat peculiar circumstances, in the person of Sir James Parke, late one of the Judges of the Court of Exchequer, who has been raised to the dignity of Baron Wensleydale for "the term of his natural life!" This revival of the old custom of peerages for one life has been adopted in the present instance with great propriety. The position in which the House of Lords has been recently placed in its character of a Court of Appeal has been very unsatisfactory. It is obvious that the tribunal to which all questions of law from the whole United Kingdem must come in the last resort must really and practically consist of what are called the "Law Lords." Until the last Session the effective strength of the Court so constituted has been unusually great; for no less than four ex-Chancellors-viz., Lords Lyndhurst, Brougham, Truro, and St. Leonards-have been in the habit of attending: occasionally aided by Lord Campbell, and presided over, as they were, by the Lord Chancellor, it would hardly be possible to indicate a more complete judicial force. Last year, however, Lord Lyndhurst and Lord Truro ceased to attend; Lord Campbell's duties as Lord Chief Justice prevented his appearing mere than once; and the House sitting judicially was reduced to the Lord Chancellor, Lord Brougham, and Lord St. Leonards; and, in the occasional absence of one of these latter, if a difference of opinion occurred between the other two, the practical effect was that no real decision was come to on the question before the House. It was with a view to strengthen the judicial staff of the House that a life peerage was conferred on Sir James Parke, whose only child being a daughter made the transmission or non-transmission of the title a matter of little moment, while it added to the "Law Lords" a profound lawyer, a Judge of great experience, and a man of high character Looking to the ages of the present " Law and dignified manners. Lords," it would, perhaps, not be injudicious to extend the principle new adopted, still further, if the ultimate appellate jurisdiction of the House of Lords is to preserve the character which ought to attach to it. In the Peerage of Scotland the Earldom of Southesk has been revived, by a decision of the House, in favour of Sir James Carnegie, and the reversal of the attainder by which the title was destroyed in 1718. An addition has also been made to the Irish Peerage by the creation of the Barony of Fermoy in favour of Mr. Burke Roche, who for many years represented the county of Cork in the Lower House.

Several of her Majesty's Government appear in the House of Lords in different offices to those which they held last year. The Duke of Argyll, having ceded the office of Lord Privy Seal to the Earl of Hartow by (who exchanged the Duchy of Lancaster for it), has succeeded Viscount Canning (the new Governor-General of India) in the Postmaster-Generalship; and Lord Stanley of Alderley, the President of the Board of Trade, has been admitted into the Cabinet. Some interest will probably be attached to the reappearance of the Duke of Newcastle since his return from the Crimea, and many persons are not incurious to know what line he will take on the question of peace or war. Another wise man from the East may also be expected; for the Marquis of Dalhousie will soon leave his Indian Viceroyalty for an unofficial seat in the Upper House, whence, it is said, he will make no unequivocal biddings for a future premiership.

the Upper House, whence, it is biddings for a future premiership.

Before leaving their Lordships it may be mentioned that Sir Charles Barry is very busy in bringing towards completion the various offices attached to the business departments of the House. In the interior of that façade extending from St. Stephen's Porch to the Victoria Tower, and

which has been recently thrown open, workmen are vigorously employed in fitting up a vast suite of rooms. The vestibule which communicates with the Peers' entrance is finished, and forms a magnificent cloister, leading to an elaborately elegant staircase, from which access is gained to the Princes' Chamber, and the corridors on each side of the House proper. To the right and left of that staircase stretches a long corridor, which extends the whole length of the Old Palace-yard front; from this open a number of spacious apartments, litted up in the style which characterises the whole of the building. Immediately over the highly-ornamented portico, which is to serve as the Peers' entrance, are placed the suite of rooms devoted to the use of the Lord Chancellor; and, on each side of them, the offices of the Clerks of the House, the Serjeant at Arms, the Printed Papers office, &c. A room at the bottom of the staircase leading to the Strangers' Gallery, and which last year was appropriated to the use of the reporters for the newspapers, has now been converted into a very commodious room for the Chairmen of Committees; and immediately over that is a large waiting-room for strangers. In short, by Easter next it is expected that the House of Lords and its appurtenances will be, for all useful and practical purposes, out of the hands of the architect. It was expected that Gibson's statue of the Queen, which has recently arrived from Rome, would have been erected in its appointed position in the Prince's Chamber; but it is urderstood that, for some reason or other, it is not likely to reach its final resting-place until next year.

For some time past rumours have been current of the contemplated

For some time past rumours have been current of the contemplated resignation of the Speakership of the House of Commons by Mr. Shaw Lefevre, and some show of probability was attached to it, from the fact that during the last Session the right honourable gentleman exhibited symptoms of failing health, and we believe for the first time in his career was obliged to ask the indulgence of the House for his absence from the chair, on the score of indisposition. It had so happened that measures providing against such a contingency had been for the first time adopted by the House last Session; and some not unkindly but jocose remarks were made on the singular effect on the Speaker which a provision against his being ill had caused. Considering, however, the high sense of duty which Mr. Lefevre has always shown, it was not thought likely that he would, without absolute necessity, take the somewhat unusual course of resigning his office at any other time than at the end of a Parliament, or put the House to the inconvenience of electing a Speaker merely at the beginning of a Session; although there are precedents for it; and even his predecessor (Mr. Abercromby) retired in the Session of 1839, when there was not a new Parliament. Of course, on the supposition of a vacancy in the Chair of the House of Commons, there were all sorts of calculations about Mr. Lefevre's successor. Among others named were Sir Frederick Thesiger, Sir George Grey, Mr. Baines, Mr. Walpole, and Mr. Fitzroy (the Chairman of Committees). It was even said that a party contest would arise on the choice of a Speaker, and that the Government would be beaten if they did not give up their man. However, all speculation of that kind seems to have been set at rest, for inquiries made of the officers of the House have resulted in a statement that the Speaker has given no intimation of his intention to retire. The only change, then, which has taken place in the official staff of the House is in the office of Second Clerk at the Table, which has been vacated by

has not yet been filled up.

The changes among members have been numerous since the prorogation. There have been six vacancies caused by the death of members; three by accessions to peerages; one on account of bankruptcy; two by acceptance of the Chiltern Hundreds for private reasons; and four in consequence of the acceptance of offices. The first vacancy in alphabetical order, although the most recent in date, is that for the University of Cambridge, caused by the death of Mr. Goulburn. That gentleman has long, and, on the whole, satisfactorily, served the public. He had successively and during a period of over forty years held the offices of Under Secretary for the Home Department, Under Secretary for the Exchequer, and once Home Secretary. He contested the Speakership with Mr. Shaw Lefevre in 1839; and he held at the time of his death the office of paid Commissioner of Ecclesiastical Estates. He was a ready man; of business, a fair pupil of that school of Parliamentary speaking of which Canning was the head, and of which the Marquis of Lansdowne is now the last representative. The places he represented in Parliament were about equal in number to the offices which he held; for he sat at different times for Horsham, St. Germans, West Looe, and Armagh; and he had been member for the University of Cambridge since 1831. Of late years he has taken no active part in politics. There will, doubtless, be a severe contest for the vacant seat. The candidates named at first were numerous. The first on the list is the Right Hon. Spencer Walpole, Lord Derby's ex-Home Secretary, who has already been appointed to Mr. Goulburn's vacant seat in the Ecclesiastical Commission. The next is the Hon. George Denman, hild son of the late Lord Chief Justice, a barrister on the Home Circuit, who was at the head of the Classical Tripos in 1842. Another named was Mr. John Baily, Q.C., a Chancery barrister, and the leading counsel in Vice-Chancellor Kindersley's Court, and who was Second Wrangler in 1828. The Marquis of Granby and Lord Jo

Edinburgh has lost Mr. Macaulay, whom that city, repentant of a former captious rejection, chose again in 1852, without seeking on his part. The henour of being represented by such a man has involuntarily, on his part, been a somewhat empty one. His health has not permitted him to attend the House with any constancy, and only at early hours of the evening. He has spoken but three times: once on the Judges' Exclusion Bill, a second time on the East India Bill of 1853, and a third time on the Edinburgh Annaity Tax Abolition Bill in 1854—the first and last at morning sittings. Those who were most delighted with the undiminished brilliancy of his eloquence were the most pained by the evident physical suffering which he underwent. His voice will be heard no more in the Parliament which he adorned and delighted; and it is to be hoped he will be spared to win further triumphs in the sphere to which he now confines himself.

The accession of Lord Mandeville to the Dukedom of Manchester, in October last, caused a vacancy in the representation of Huntingdon-

The accession of Lord Mandeville to the Dukedom of Manchester, in October last, caused a vacancy in the representation of Huntingdonshire, which has been since filled up by the election of Mr. Rust, a gentleman connected with the county, whose opinions appear to be moderate Conservative, with a proper infusion of the warlike element. A seat for the borough of Hereford has become vacant by rather an unusual process, the bankruptcy of the late member, Sir Robert Price. A member becoming a bankrupt, by the law of Parliament, ipso facto loses his seat, a rule which does not extend to simple insolvency, however notorious; and it is seldom, indeed, that a member of Parliament appears in the least desirable part of the Gazette. The writ in this case must be moved for in the ordinary way, when the House reassembles. Mr. Baines's acceptance of an office in the Government of course vacates his seat for Leeds; and a new writ must issue on a motion made for the course.

motion made for that purpose.

For the last two years the late Colonel Sibthorp had considerably receded from the singular pre-eminence which he occupied in the House. It is to be feared that the more vigorous fooling of Mr. Henry Drummond has been the main instrument in pushing the gallant Colonel from his stool, although failing health and increasing years have had much to do with the comparative quietude of his recent Parliamentary life; and he will not, perhaps, be so much missed next Session as he would have been a year or two ago. He is said to have been an ardent lover of china-ware;—who shall say that this passion for the chief product of the Celestial Empire may not have tended to imbue him with that almost Chinese adherence to the doglatinised maxim, "Stare super antiquas vias," which was his prime characteristic? Through all his eccentricities there always ran a vein of shrewd common sense, and in his time he did the State some service. He sat long, and with little interruption, for Lincoln; and now his son, Major Sibthorp, reigns in his stead, in one of those boroughs which the most trenchant of Reform Bills can never cut from beneath the feet of certain families. It is said that Mr. Francis Villiers has been granted the Chiltern Hundreds, and that, after a delay of nearly a year, the seat for

Rochester will be declared vacant. Simple people may ask why a "Levanter" should have been allowed to hold Rochester at his pleasure, while an unsuccessful trader was at once compelled to relinquish his hold on Hereford? Why should not the name of the one be struck off the Parliament roll as soon as it is posted at Tatters all's, and recorded in the Sheriff's book of outlawry, as we'l as that of the other on which the recording clerk pounces the instant it appears in the Gazette? However, at last there will be a new election at Rochester.

The vacancy in the borough of Southwark, caused by the death of Sir William Molesworth, has been somewhat eccentrically filled up by Sir Charles Napier. The candidate was eccentric and the election was eccentric. Sir Charles entered the field with an avowed determination to pay nothing; and sat almost alone all day in a lonely committee-room, while the premises of his rival. Mr. Scovell—a South wark magnate—were crowded with the chief managers of elections among the constituency, and by all the practised agents of the borough. But Sir Charles drew crowds to his public meetings, while a reticency on the part of Mr. Scovell about religious endowments turned the Dissenting interest against him, and the Admiral was left master of the field, and marched out with all the honours, including a splendid cocked hat presented to him by some enthusiastic workmen in a hatter's manufactory; he was dined and "fêted," and sent full armed to the House for his expected duel with Sir James Graham. Sir Charles was rather a bore when he sat in Parliament before, without such a specialty in the way of a grievance as he has got now: let him beware how he rides his hobby, or he may look to the penalties of "Counts out" and "No Houses." The "Captain bold" who long, and at last successfully, contested the supremacy of the Peels at Tamworth, having become Marquis Townshend by the death of his cousin, a new writ for that borough will be moved for immediately. The only candidate yet in the field is the late member's son, Lord Raynham; and, no doubt, Tamworth will placidly and meekly do its duty to the hereditary claimant of its representation.

Mr. Labouchere having been advanced from the somnolent inactivity of the fourth bench, to a seat on the Treasury cushions, and in a

Mr. Labouchere having been advanced from the somnolent inactivity of the fourth berch, to a seat on the Treasury cushions, and in a stress of politicians, having accepted the Secretaryship for the Colonies (making the fourth occupant of the office in little more than twelve months), his seat for Taunton must be asked for before he can again appear in the House. As his long-vested interest in that berough is not likely to be disturbed, we shall soon have the pleasure of seeing that most respectable gentleman, but somewhat effete administrator, doing his duty to the Colonies as best he may. The removal of Lord Seymour to the Upper House has given his seat for Totnes to the Earl of Gifford, eldest son of the Marquis of Tweeddale, and brother-in-law of the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel. This young gentleman has been private secretary to Lord Pannure, and went through the campaigns of the Sutlej as an amateur (he is not in the Army) on the staff of Lord Hardinge. His constituents may obtain a portrait of kim by buying a well-known print which represents the then Governor-General and his attendants going over the field of Ferozeshah the day after the battle. As Patronage Secretary to the Treasury, Mr. Hayter may be supposed to have some influence in the borough of Wells, of which he is one of the representatives; nevertheless, on the occas on of the election caused by the death of Mr. Tudway, last autumn, Captain Jolliffe, a Conservative, beat the Liberal candidate, Mr. Serjeant Kinglake—most probably by the judicious display of his Crimean medal. No one now has a chance against a hero, more or less, from the army before Sebastopol.

Liberal candidate, Mr. Serjeant Kinglake—most probably by the judicious display of his Crimean medal. No one now has a chance against a hero, more or less, from the army before Sebastopol.

The recent changes in the Irish representation have been few. In the borough of Aimagh, Mr. Bond has succeeded, on the death of Mr. Ross Mcore; and in the county of Meath the severe loss sustained by the Irish party by the decease of Mr. Lucas has been supplied, as well as that party was able to supply it, by the election of Mr. McEvoy. The seat for New Ross is practically vacant by the departure of Mr. Gavan Duffy for Australia, and it is probable that a new writ will be moved for soon after Parliament has assembled. In the Scottish memberships no alterations have taken place during the recess. It is expected that Lord Haddo, eldest son of the Earl of Aberdeen, who, although elected for Aberdeenshire in 1854, has not yet taken his seat, owing to ill-health, will do so in the ensuing Session. Among other changes in members there have been some changes of names: for instance—Mr. Booker, member for Herefordshire, has added the name of Blakemore to his patronymic; Mr. Sotheron, member for Wiltshire, has taken, in addition to his own, that of Estcourt; and Mr. Christopher, for the second time in his life, and for the same cause—a large accession of fortune—assumes another designation than that with which he was born, and is now Mr. Christopher-Lindsay. There has been a somewhat remarkable decrease in the number of members who are serving in the Army abroad as compared with last year. At present there are, we believe, only three—Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest, member for Durham; the Hon. Percy Herbert, member for Ludlow; and Lord George Paget, member for Beaumaris. Several members will be present who have served in the Crimea, viz., Mr. E. Arthur Somerset, member for Monmoutshire; the Hon. Ashley Ponsonby, member for Cirencester; the Hon. James Maxwell, member for Cavan; Sir James Fergusson, member for Ayrshire; and Captain Jolliffe,

In the Ministerial phalanx in the front row the aspect of things is somewhat different from what it was in August last. As has been said, Mr. Labouchere sits there in right of the Colonies, and Mr. Baines as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and a member of the Cabinet; Mr. Bouverie appears in his new character as President of the Poor-law Board, and Mr. William Cowper as President of the Board of Health. Sir Benjamin Hall is now Chief Commissioner of Works, and will be called on to do battle for his projected road through St. James's-park; and Mr. Massey, the member for Newport, assumes his place in right of holding the Under Secretaryship for the Home Department.

As regards the Opposition, if rumours are to be credited. Ministers

for Newport, assumes his place in right of holding the Under Secretaryship for the Home Department.

As regards the Opposition, if rumours are to be credited, Ministers are to have to contend not only with their old legitimate foes, but must be prepared to meet a new organisation, composed of alienated friends and a section of the Tory party. In short, that Mr. Gladstone is to head a Peace combination, comprising Sir James Graham, Mr. Sidney Herbert, Mr. Cardwell, Messrs. Bright, Cobden, Milner Gibson, Laing, Roundell Palmer, Robert Phillimore, and as many proselytes as they can obtain from the Liberal side; strengthened by the accession of such Conservatives as the Marquis of Granby, the Marquis of Blandford, and any followers whom they can influence. What may be the situation of such a coalition if peace is obtained it is easy to predicate; but if the war goes on they will be found vigorous assailants of a Government which is singularly deficient in able and effective Parliamentary speakers; while the Peace party proper has almest every first-class debater in the House, except Mr. Disraeli, with them; and of his designs not much has hitherto been known. He made no sign during the vacation. If a blunder should be made with regard to the terms of peace he will have an epportunity, if he chooses, of appealing to the warlike tendencies of the country, and coming into power as a vigorous prosecutor of hostilities. Of course on that main question of Peace or War everything depends. If the war goes on the Ministry of Lord Palmerston is probably safe enough; for the fall of Kars is the only rock ahead which he has to fear; and, as regards that, Lord Stratford de Redeliffe may be made a sufficent scapegoat. It is on the proclamation of Peace that Lord Palmerston's real difficulties will begin. But even if the war goes on there is not a little Parliamentary labour awaiting the Session. Taxation and Loans. Reform of the Corporation of London and the University of Cambridge, Education in England and Scotland, Church-rate

a Reform Bill prepared, and which he is determined by the first month of the new Session. The position of Lord Palmerston is peculiar. No man since Chatham has been similarly placed. At a great national crisis, when all the picked statesmen and crack administrators of the day, who had been brought together by a well-conceived coalition, were floundering in the mud between Balaclava and Sebastopol the nation called with one voice on Lord Palmerston to assume the reins of Government, and to conduct the war. He is essentially a War Minister, and he has with tolerable success guided the State through the perils of war. Will he be equally successful amidst the perils of peace? Can he stand as the prime administrator of a policy of peace amidst the factious struggles for power which must follow the cessation of hostilities?

### THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

(From our Artist and Special Correspondent.)

CAMP, SECOND DIVISION, Jan. 12th, 1856. This has been a week of mild weather and fierce gales. The severity of the cold caused by the north-east winds which prevailed for so many weeks had hardened the surface of the ground into a mingled mass of earth and ice, whilst a sudden shift from the east to the north-west brought us two feet of snow. The soldiers had barely time to enjoy the game of the Siege of Sebastopol when the thaw commenced; the wind blew from the southward, and the camps were reduced to that state of mud and bog with which the sojourners in Crim are so well equainted. Where for weeks past horses could scarcely pass because of the hardness and slippery smoothness of the roads, they had now to wallow in deep sloughs of mud, into which our best roads were speedily turned, notwithstanding all care and efforts. It is remarkable, however, with what rapidity the splendid highways would during the autumn have been brought into a fit state again. For four or five days, during which the south-west gale has been blowing, making the air so warm as to make fires a nuisance, the yellow M'Adam has been dried and swept, and the Army Works Corps have not failed to fill up all the gaps and ruts which had so speedily been made by our traffic. This not only proves the utility of this corps, and its activity, but says much in favour of the original execution of the highways and their efficient and excellent draining. The winter is now far advanced, and huts have not yet been provided for all the troops and land transport. But I am far from coinciding in the sweeping views of some of your correspondents, who assert that a month ago not one-tenth of the army was hutted. To this assertion I beg to give an unqualified denial. There is reason in the complaints of the Land Transport Corps, whose Turks and Croats are not housed. Nay, I fully believe that some of the officers of that useful body have remained unhoused much longer than other portions of the army; but there are other corps which have as much right to complain as the Land Transport, many regiments in the Fourth Division being at this moment partially under canvas.\* The routine of service requiring that regiments should furnish the fatigue parties to bring up their own huts, the troops which returned from Kinburn have not all had the opportunity of making themselves comfortable as speedily as the rest. officers, however, have made very nice places for themselves with double tents, which, when furnished with a stove, and dug out, are as warm as, and perhaps warmer, than any hut—the only drawback being that light is necessarily excluded by such an arrangement. There are not a few officers, indeed, who prefer this sort of habitation to that of the regimental hut, which is divided into compartments, where two officers are made to double up together. I mention these facts because I think the army has less reason to growl at its comforts than any of its neighbours, and certainly less real grievance to complain of than any army ever brought together in one place before. If anything is to be said on the subject at all it is that England has made her soldiers too comfortable, and spent too much money on one item. The French all live in single tents, which is undesirable. They are obliged to go on fatigue for the wood with which they cook their provisions. If they feel cold there is a mess-room for each battalion erected, called a *chauffoir*, in which the men assemble to warm and dry themselves. Under this system colds, catarrhs, fever, and disease are much more prevalent amongst our allies than with us; and I am not prepared to advocate economy so far as to say that we should imitate the example set us. But when we compare the two systems, let us be grateful for the improved position in which the great majority of our army is placed by our admirable, though not inexpensive, arrangements, and not grumble too hard because, in isolated instances, cases of individual hardship exist. "Correspondents," well housed themselves, have got up their comforts at their own expense; and it has not hitherto been their character to take the bright or sunny view of things in the Crimea, where every grievance has been fully exposed and dealt with. To accuse them of selfishness is therefore uncalled for and unjust.

The heaviness of the gale has prevented the arrival of shipping, but as they have favourable winds for the run from Constantinople, the mails have arrived with unusual rapidity. The prevalence of rumours respecting changes in the plans of the Allied armies is, however, also causing much incutation in the movements of shipping. Under the impression that the British army will speedily change its base of operation, merchants and speculators are shy of sending up goods to Balaclava, and a notable increase in the price of every species of goods may be marked. The market, in fact, is worked upon by rumours of all kinds. According to some the British force is under orders to go to Asia; according to others the Crimea is to be abandoned altogether, with the exception of Kamiesch, where 30,000 men are to hold the lines. I need not say that these rumours, although very generally apread, can be traced to no certain source, and their only effect is to create doubts in men's minds and unsettle every one. In the mean while the armies are performing their usual routine. Field days are constant, and the men in excellent health and spirits. There is a revival of the idea that the Russians will attack us on their New Year's-day—that is to day; but although precautions are taken to avoid surprise along the whole of our positions from Inkerman to Balaclava, cannot conceive the Russians moving, especially as I believe their

Orimean army to be a very small one at this moment. Flying rumours come also to us of disasters at Kertch, but I can trace them to no source. The Firebrand is, I believe, under orders to go to Kinburn, where the ice, aix feet thick, has frozen up the floating batteries. Large cuttings have, however, been made round these vessels to keep them from being damaged. The siege-trains of the Allies are both about to be dispatched away from the Crimea, their service being no longer required.

More explosions take place in the docks daily. Our less continues extremely light notwithstanding the constant firing of the enemy.

" It may be gratifying for you to know that up to this week the hutting commodation afforded to the Land Transport alone has been 142 huts, having

EXPORT OF SILVER.—During the year 18% the Oriental Company's steamers took out to had a red the a cluster to the value of six miles and a half sterling. It weighted a red The tail, and it it had been sent for a London at one time it would have taken a tense of 112 waggets to convey it to South-Meatern Railway Company netted for conveying this specie upwards of £2000, and the freightage could not have been less than £150,000.

RUSSIAN SHARPSHOOTERS.—A few days ago a French officer wandering too near the Tchesnaya river in pursuit of game was shot dead by a Russian sharpshooter. Two kinglish officers, who had managed to get in front of the French centrice in the same valley, had a narrow escape of a similar fate the day before yesterday. They were wandering on, and had got some distance in revence towards the position of the Russian sentrice. A French sentry, who had called in vain, at last bit upon the expedient of discharging his musket to attract their attention, and fired over their heads. This roused them quickly enough, and, on lecking around, they discovered a group of three of four Russians partly concealed and apparently waiting their nearer approach, among some rusters at the expected them, but with a same risk, for the Russian shifts gives not be presented to the mean of the prove the necessity of the sentry's warring. The Turk an ideal place less lines the whole length of the relating terminal as in the north side, and omit no opportunity of firing a shot at a casual planting of the north side, and omit no opportunity of firing a shot at a casual planting of the north side, and omit no opportunity of firing a shot at a casual planting of the north side, and omit no opportunity of firing a shot at a casual planting of the north side, and omit no opportunity of firing a shot at a casual planting of the north side, and omit no opportunity of firing a shot at a casual planting of the north side, and omit no opportunity of firing a shot at a casual planting of the north side, and omit no opportunity of firing a shot at a casual planting of the north side of the s RUSSIAN SHARPSHOOTERS.—A few days ago a French officer

#### THE RECENT WEDDING BREAKFAST AT APSLEY HOUSE.

(See the Illustration, page 116.)

With the accompanying representation of this superb scene we complete our Illustrations of the recent Marriage of Sir Robert Peel and Lady Emily

With the accompanying representation of this superb scene we complete our Illustrations of the recent Marriage of Sir Robert Peel and Lady Emily Hay.

The wedding collation was spread in the Waterloo Gallery at Apsley House, which was opened for the first time on this occasion since the last Banquet in 1852. The table, which was a miracle of ornamental decoration, extended from end to end of the gallery; and at each extremity rose high, ornamented with garlands of flowers, the two gigantic candelabra of Russian porphyry, presented to the late Duke by the Emperor Alexander of Russian, in the middle of the table was the celebrated Portuguese plateau, extending, in solid silver, five-and-twenty feet. From the centre of the table rose the elegant Wedding Cake (engraved last week), the artistic production of Carlo Brunetti, 21, Rathbone-place, Oxford-street.

We have not space to enumerate the articles of virtu which the table presented. The famous Dresden vases were filled with choice camellias, Indian azaleas, lilies of the valley, and hyacinths in full bloom and fragrance. Other vases displayed rare orchids, among which may be enumerated the Calanthe Vestita, the Ansellia Africana, the Dendroblum Cambridgeanum, the Lalla Anseps, the Barkeria Skinneri, the Tricopelia Tortilis, and the Dendroblum Moruleforme. These were elegantly arranged with rare and beautiful fern fronds, palm-leaves, epacriees, and camellias.

Orange-trees, bearing ripe fruit and blossoms, shed their odours upon

Orange-trees, bearing ripe fruit and blossoms, shed their odours upon the table; and other flowers of the choicest description. Such was the scene which opened upon the guests as they entered from the drawing-

the table; and other flowers of the choicest description. Such was the scene which opened upon the guests as they entered from the drawing-room.

The Duke of Wellington led the way with the French Ambassadress, whom he scated upon his right hand, in the centre of the table—himself taking his father's well-known position before the middle fireplace. Lady Peel was conducted to a reat upon the Duke's left hand by the Marquis of Tweeddale, the Earl Stanhope (literary executor of her Ladyship's lamented husbard) occupying the next place with Lady Palmerston. Lord Palmerston led in the Marchioness of Tweeddale, the mother of the bride. The Duchess of Wellington faced the Duke—having upon her right hand the Countess Bernstorff, wife of the Prussian Minister; and upon her left the Earl Granville.

The guests "assisting" at this memorable marriage festival included every notable person of the haut ton in town. One marked feature of the extertainment was the appearance at it of the representatives of some families of the midland countes distinguished, like that of the bridegroom, for position and wealth acquired in the application of science and talent to the development of the staple manufactures of the country.

The manner in which the Duchess of Wellington discharged the duties of hostess on this occasion reflected the agreeable feeling which animated her in contributing to her sister's happiness, and receiving her own friends. On this, the first occasion of opening his father's house for the reception of gueste, the study of the Duke of Wellington appeared to be to make every one perfectly happy. His Grace took an evident pleasure in exhibiting the trophies and treasures of art pertaining as helricoms to his house, and seemed greatly to enjoy the happy seeme which the united meeting of the three families occasioned.

A record of this interesting marriage would be Imperfect without mentioning that the trousesau of the bride was of the most rich and elaborate description. It included presents of the bridgeroom were mor

### A PIGEON EXPRESS.

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS OF THE CAPTURE OF SEBASTOPOL AT CEYLON.

(From a Correspondent.)

Cevion, Nov. 1855.

With the belief that it may interest the numerous and intelligent body of readers who derive pleasure and instruction from the Ullestrated London News, I send you a Photograph representing the scene in the Colombo Observer office during the reading of a carrier-pigeon express containing the details, so full of joy and grief, of the fall of Sebastopol (engraved at page 109); that central incident of a war in which the people of the distant colony of Ceylon have all along felt an interest deep and peculiar. The pigeons with the details of the fall of Sebastopol arrived while the Legislative Council was sitting. My first and grateful task was to assure one of the members (Captain Bird) that no harm had befallen his son, a young officer of the 57th, who was in the trenches on that fatal day. My next proceeding was to place aduplicate copy of the pigeon despatch in the hands of Sir Henry Ward, the Governor, who, ex-oficio, sits as President of the Council, and who, in the intervals of taking votes of money for public works, communicated to the assembled members the substance of the intelligence. As soon as the labours of the Council could be closed, his Excellency showed his appreciation of the intelligence received by acting in the manner described in the following paragraph, extracted from the Colombo Observer:—

ROYAL SALUTE.

In consequence of the news brought by our pigeons the following order has

"Head QUARTERS.—GENERAL ORDER—Kandy, 27th October, 1855.—

1. The Colonel commanding the forces is pleased to desire, in pursuance of instructions to that effect received from his Excellency the Governor, that a Royal salute be fired at Colombo this day in honour of the capture of Sebastopol by the Allied armies on the 3th September.

"2. On the day after the receipt of this order at Trincomalee, Galle, and Kandy, Royal salutes will be fired at one p.m.

"(Signed) J. R. BRUNKER, Col. D.A.G."

The above was issued as a separate slip with our Extra of Saturday to all our Colombo subscribers, and to some at out-stations. We took care, of course, to send a copy to Col. Dames; so that about eleven am. on the 28th the worthy Commander of the Forces would be in possession of the order issued in his name, dated Kandy, the 27th, and complied with at Colombo by the firing of a Royal Salute on that very evening. To prevent the future historian of Ceylon from being puzzled by the anachronism, it may be as well to record that, Sir H. Ward being Governor, and red-tape forms out of favour, his Excellency (Commander-in-Chief ex-officio) directed the order to be issued in the usual form, and the salute was fired at Colombo on the faith of intelligence transmitted by no more regular channel than the Observer carrier-pigeons.

Long previously to this Dr. Elliott's carrier-pigeon express had been recognised as a public institution of the greatest possible value, in the absence of a line of electric telegraph to connect Colombo, the capital of the island, with the port of Galle, at which the steamers touch. The disabsence of a line of electric telegraph to connect Colombo, the capital of the island, with the port of Galle, at which the steamers touch. The distance is seventy-two miles, the road being almost a straight line, and our pigeons usually accomplish the passage, well laden with manuscript and printed elips, in from one to two hours. On their arrival not only is the news, sometimes in large detail, disseminated in the form of an Observer extraordinary, but the merchants, the post-office people, and the letter-expecting community, are able to calculate the hour at which the coach with the mail-boxes may be expected, and make preparations accordingly. It is now fully five years since the idea of thus systematically employing carrier pigeons was suggested by me to Dr. Elliott, and by him carried out. The first despatch received announced the appointment of a successor to Lord Torrington, and from that time to the present the pigeons have continued to bring to the colony intelligence increasing in interest and importance. The scene in the Observer office, as soon as a special rise holsted on the Fort Flagstaff announces that the pigeons have arrived with the overland news, is animated in the extreme. The military officers of the garrison are, of course, prominent in the crowd, anxions to know how their brethren in arms have upheld the glory of England, and listening eggriy to ascertain if, in the list of those who fell or received wounds in the latest conflict, the names of dear relations or valued friends occur. The European merchants, while not devoid of similar feelings, are equally easer to learn the position occupied by our great staple—cofee, and whether corea-nut oil, which has fluctuated so much in the progress of the war, and the negotiations that led to it, let up or down. There is the Chetty merchant from the coast of Coromandel, with his stont nude chest, and the negotiations that led to it, let up or down. There is the Chetty merchant from the coast of Coromandel, with his stont nude chest, and the negot

half-clothed people, of simple and inexpensive habits, is concentrated the larger portion of the cloth and grain trade of the island. They also contract to deliver coffee to the European merchant, and probably the conclusion of a bargain and its terms depend upon the information brought by the carrier pigeon, as to whether native coffee, the "consols" of the coffee-market, is down to 45s. or up to 52s. Watching with equal anxiety, but with more intelligence (fer he can speak English fluently), is the fully-clothed Singhalese contractor, with his peticoat-like comboy, his clean white jacket, but with no covering on his head beyond that afforded by his long black hair, tied up into a knot behind, and secured with a handsome comb, such as may be still seen on the heads of young girls in the Highlands of Scotland.

Still more numerous and still more prominent in the crowd are representatives of the Moorman population of Colombo, whose addiction to the purruits of jeweller, shopkeeper, and pedlar/has attached to them the designation of "the Jews of Ceylon." They are Mahometans of Arab origin, settled for generations in Ceylon, and amongst the most industrious and enterprising inhabitants of the island. Of course the great war undertaken between France and England in defence of the independence of Turkey has excited peculiar interest amongst these Mussulmans, to gratify which a Tamil newspaper was some time ago started, into which the principal portions of the war intelligence contained in the Observer's pigeonic express is regularly translated.

When pigeons occasionally go astray, driven out of their course by a strong wind, or bewildered by ranny or hazy weather, they are almost invariably caught and sent to the Observer office by the natives, who quite appreciate their value, many of them believing that the bird carries the despatch in its beak; and that on arrival the bird deposits it on the editor's table. Readers of intelligence will smile at this; but we have over and over again found it necessary to correct

#### OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

#### BRIGADIER WILLIAM MAYNE,

BRIGADIER WILLIAM MAYNE.

COLONEL WILLIAM MAYNE, of the Bengal Army, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, and Brigadier of the Hyderabad Contingent, was the third son of the Itev. Robert Mayne, of Limpsheld, Surrey, by his wrife, Charlotte Cunninghame, youngest daughter of Colonel Graham, of St. Lawrence House, near Canterbury, and great-nephew of William Mayne, Baron Newhaven, whose name he bore, and which tile (having been created in the person of the late Lord) has longbeen extinct. Colonel Mayne was born in October, 1812. He died at Caro on the 28rd Dec., on his way home to England. He had only returned to India after a short furlough in this country in September last, when he was almost immediately seized with a violent stated of dysentery, from which he never recovered. Colonel Mayne entered the service in June, 1837; in December, 1838, he joined the Army of the Indias, and in the following month was brought upon the effective staff of the 37th Regiment N. I. as junior Ensign. He soon, however, distinguished himself above all others of his rank and standing during the war that ensued in Afighanistan, and most particularly at the siege of Jellalabad; where, having risen to the rank of Lieutenant, and being in command of a regiment of Irregular Cavalry, he was almostdaily engaged in akirmishes with the enemy whist employed in foraging for the garrison. On these occasions he was wont to ride a famous old grey charger, and among the Afighans opposed to him he gained the sobriquet of "Death upon the Pate Horse." On General Pollock arriving to the relief of Jellalabad, he was aspointed Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General to the Infantry Division, and was engaged in all the actions that took place in the subsequent campaign, which ended so gloriously in the retaking of Cabul. He received media both for Cabul and Jellalabad. He was subsequently present as second in command of the body guard at Maharajapore, and wears the star special proposed to the command of the body guard to the forecase of Cabul. He received media h

### SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, BART.

SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, BART.

THE death of Sir Alexander Mackenzie, of Coul, Bart, took place at Coul, in Ross-shire, on the 5rd uit. He had suffered severely from organic disease, under which his constitution, enfeebled by a long residence in India, has sunk at the comparatively early age of fifty-one. Sir Alexander was been 10th Jan., 1895. He succeeded, as eighth Baronet, upon the decesse of his father in 1945, and retired from the Bengal Army, 1st Aug., 1851, after an uninterrupted service of more than twenty-six years. Benides minor campaigns for which medials were not given, Sir Alexander was precent as the energy and capture of Farthers, 1895.—a, and had the medal. He served as Deputy-Judge-Advance-disearal with the samp of Gwaller, and had a house killed under him at the battle of Madazaspere, in Poccuber, 1843. He tock part slas in the first campage on the State, 1844-16, but was not empaged in any of the battless. Doming the the States, 1845-16, but was not empaged in any of the batters. Puring the new years that he on sayed the partition all exists, the decreased has not used as a lambiard, and took an active interest in county and rural affairs. At the last general election he was a realous supporter of the Liberal interest. Sir Alexander was never married. His title and estate descend to his brother William, born 28th May, 1806.

The Mackenrice of Coul date from the counterpart and the state of the counterpart of the co

his brother William, born 28th May, 1806.

The Mackenzica of Coul date from the seventeenth century. The founder of the family was Alexander Mackenzie, brother of Kenneth Mackenzie, Baron of Kintail. He died in 1680, and was succeeded by his son Kenneth, who was crucial a flat to a Nan State of the family and the family at 1811 per set of Nan State of the family at 1811 per set of Nan State of the family at 1811 per set of Nan State of the family at 1811 per set of the family at 18

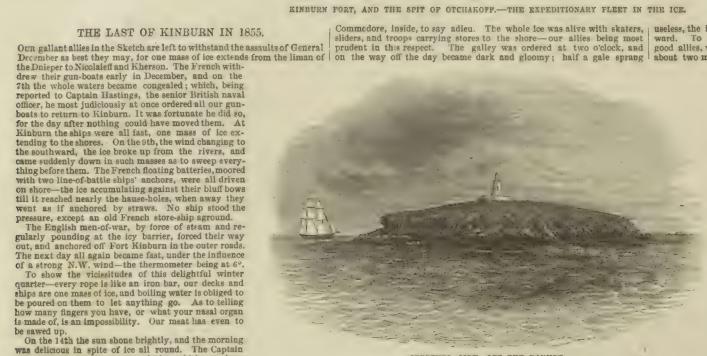
### GEORGE BUCHAN, ESQ.

GEORGE BUCHAN, ESQ. GEORGE BUCHAN, ESQ.

GEORGE BUCHAN, Esq., of Kelloe, Berwickshire, who died on the Srd ult., was descended from one of the oldest Scottish families, the Buchans of Auchana and Au r his benevolence and charity. Mr. Buchan's estate descends to his eutenant-Colonel George W. Fordyce, of the Scots Fuzilier Guards.



KINBURN FORT, AND THE SPIT OF OTCHAROPF .- THE EXPEDITIONARY FLEET IN THE ICE.



be sawed up.
On the 14th the sun shone brightly, and the morning
was delicious in spite of ice all round. The Captain
went on shore to shoot some ducks, which are here
in large quantities; swans and geese likewise abound,
only one cannot show his head outside the lines for a little gentle
recreation for fear of those rascally Cossacks, who have no feeling
for sportsmen, they having captured six French officers one morning.
After getting some teal the Captain walked off on the ice to the French

useless, the ice being too firm—it seeming to stretch for miles to sea ward. To bivouac on the bleak shores of Kinburn, even with our good allies, was no joke, and as the ice appeared to be travelling at about two miles an hour, eventually, by pulling ahead, they got between the floes, and floated with the ice under the bows, which they were most delighted to make, being firmly persuaded that shooting at Kinburn had better be left alone.

The fort is now well secured against surprise; the men have received their new clothing, with plenty of provisions; the Commodere has no fear of the Russians getting hold of it again. The Franch have three floating batteries, two steamers, three gun-boats, and a hospital ship; and are in good spirits. We have a steam-frigate and paddle-steamer between Kinburn and Odessa.

The Curaçoa and Tribune left for the Bosphorus on

and Odessa.

The Curaçoa and Tribune left for the Bosphorus on the 17th Dec., delighted to bid adieu to Kinburn.

The first Illustration represents Kinburn inside the Spit, as we left it on the 18th: ships covered with ice, all fast; soldiers and sailors shooting and skating, carrying hay on shore at the first pier—other stores on the second. The spars of the raft, which have been hauled up by the Sidon, Curaçoa, and Tribune, covered with ice—fast on shore. French ships all housed in; the brigsteamer with a Commodore's pennant. A small channel was then open, which prevents an attack from Otchakoff. Otchakoff.
The second Illustration shows the Curaçoa and Tribune

steam frigates, and Beagle gun-boat, beset with an immense floe of ice, with the Captain in his galley trying to get on board.

Behind the Isle of Berezan there is an extensive lake



KINBURN, -THE "CURACOA" AND "TEIBURE" STEAM-FRIGATES, AND "BEAGLE" GUN-BOAT, IN THE ICE.



"THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER II. AND HIS SISTER MARIE-NICOLAEWNA, IN THEIR CHILDHOOD."—FROM A PRINT PUBLISHED AT ST. PETERSBURG.

Uron a sunny day Two children were at play; Each, offspring of a king,-Their toy a cradle-swing.

The garden's alleys rung With sounds of laugh and tongue, So jocund was the mirth That in their hearts had birth.

An old man at his toil Censed for a while to moil, And, leaning on his spade, Thus to himself he said :-

O gracious God of heaven. How are thy mercies shown To Emperor on his throne, To serf who tolls alone From morn till dewy even.

Thou makest childhood blest, That when years have pass'd by, The harassed soul may fly Back to one place of rest

" You boy will be our Czar, When he is in his prime. But little recks he now That his unwrinkled brow Predestined is to wear Whose rim though soft as down, Will leave it a lines of care. And then this sunny time And yonder little car Will come to him again With shadows of the joy, That blest the happy boy, And southe his manhood's pain

"When on his father's throne He reigns and reigns alone;

When at his word go orth The legions of the north To conquer and destroy-To win or work annoy When at his lightest breath We live or die the death, And he doth stand apart Above all men beside, Until his despot-heart Is swollen with its pride As though he were a God, And if he give the blow Kiss the avenging rod. And he believes it sooth. But at his topmost height A mightier than his might Comes and declares the truth That Wrong cannot maintain Its hold upon mankind. That all his power is vain 'Gainst Right and Might combined.

Then as he feels his crown Is but a golden weight, And gladly lays it down, And puts aside his state. Who knows but through his brain May pass the shadowy joy That blest the happy boy And sooths his present pain "

So be it! Though the wail For many gallant bands That died, but did not quail, Beneath the iron hail This mortal Jove pour'd down From gravite shielding wall! Though ghosts of legions call From out their graves unknown For vengeance on the One. Who would not stay the strife, But bloodier made his throne With more red streams of life.

So be it! Though at night A gory hand doth show His hordes on Alma's height Retreating from the foe. So be it !- when the MAN Recalls that bloodier day, The day of Inkerman. When like gorged beasts of prey Before our small array, His drunken legions ran! Stand forth the wasted forms Down beaten by the storms, And point their hands at him. And tell him that they died From his curs'd lust of pow'r And his Imperial pride. Olet him in that hour His childhood see again; And own if shadowy joy Such visions can destroy, Or soothe his present pain.-M. L.

# FINE ARTS.

TAM O'SHANTER, by ROBERT BURNS. Illustrated by JOHN FAED, R.S.A., for the Royal Association for the Promotion of the Fine Arts in Scotland.

Scotland has just given us a very handsome volume in illustration of her greatest poet. The best painters Scotland has produced since the birth of Burns have been properly ambitious of illustrating a poet whose genuis is recognised wherever the language of the British Islands is known. Sir David Wilkie made a fue picture (in his latest style) from the "Cotter's Saturday Night;" Sir William Allan gave us a happy embodiment of the inspired ploughman as he sat, fresh from the field, brooding

over the daisy (the wee-modest-crimson-tipped flower) which he had crushed unwillingly with the coulter of his plough; John Burnet (better known as an engraver than a painter) has, on canvas and on copper both, put happly before us some of the most pictorial passages of the poet. Wilkie, Allan, and Burnet had, one and all, many special qualifications for the task of illustrating lurns. All three have in some degree served to extend a reputation that needs no false props. Each in rendering justice to himself was paying homage to the majesty of genlus in the great poet.

There are, of course, many illustrations of "Tam o' Shanter," One of the best that we can call to mind is by the graceful and poetic Stothard.

The scene is that which represents what we have heard a clever English-

man call the Turpin ride of Tam o' Shanter. It is full of spirit and poetry, but it is hardly the scene. It is not Scottish—it is not Robert Burns.

Burns.

The stone figures (once so popular) of Tam and the Souter, by the late Alexander Thom, with all their cleverness, caught only the familiar and coarse portions of the poem. No tale in verse abounds more with all the qualities of true poetry than "Tam o'Shanter."

In the handsome folio before us—got up at wise expense by the Royal Association for the Fromotion of the Fine Arts in Scotland—it is easy to see that no common hand has been called in to illustrate the poem. The name of one Mr. Faed, through "The Mitherless Bairn"—that charming picture of last year's Exhibition—is now most honourably known among

British artists; the name of another Scottish Faed will be no less honourably known by the volume before us.

The subjects selected by Mr. John Faed are six in number: 1, "Nursing her wrath to keep it warm;" 2, "The Souter tauld his queerest stories;" 3, "Nae man can tether time or tide;" 4, "And vow Tam saw an unco sight;" 5, "But, scarcely had he Maggie rallied;" and 6, "Ae spring trought off her master hale." Of the six we prefer those which relate to common life. Nothing can be better than No. 2—"The Souter tauld his queerest stories." It is worthy of Burnet, of Allan, or even of Wilkie. In the picture of the wife "nursing her wrath," the thick-set character of the Scottish wife, though in some respects true to nature, is a little overdoze.

a little overdone.

That Mr. Faed has not succeeded so happily in the other subjects must be attributed to the lofty and grotesque union of sentiment and subject that run so charmingly through the poem. But that which is excellent in one art is seldom very well adapted for equal excellence in another. What really is in full harmony in the poem is not, and cannot be, in full harmony upon canvas. The grotesque association, so delightful in the poet, though it is treading on tender ground, becomes a little unpleasant when it is set before us in reality, as it were, by the hand of a painter so skilful as Mr. John Faed. Though every line in the poem is poetical, every subject is not pictorial.

The Royal Association for the Promotion of the Fine Arts in Scotland

The Royal Association for the Promotion of the Fine Arts in Scotland have not been sparing of pounds English in doing justice to the engravings from Mr. Faed's work. Of the six subjects three are engraved by Mr. Lumb Stocks, the newly-elected line engraver into the Royal Academy; and three by Mr. James Stephenson. The vignetic (a view of Ayr) is engraved by William Miller, to whose graver Turner is materially indebted.

PORTRAIT OF THE LATE PROFESSOR EDWARD FORBES. From a Pho-

tograph by CLAUDET. Engraved by CHARLES COOK.

This, though it does not altogether recall to our recollection the great
man who played with knowledge, or the delightful companion who could
forget in society how much he knew that others did not know, is still a
most valuable portrait of a man who died too early for his friends and too early for science. There is a pensive cast about it, as if the hand of death was already on him. We have seen those features, here preserved in due proportion, lighten up in a way that gave innocent and well-informed enjoyment to everybody around. Mr. Claudet's photograph is capitally lithographed by Mr. Charles Cook.

VIEW OF THE HOTEL DE VILLE AT HAMBURG. Engraved by DAY and Son, after G. G. Scott, A.R.A. Since that disastrous fire of 1842, which did as much to undo Hamburg as

Since that disastrous fire of 1842, which did as much to undo Hamburg as the Great Fire of 1666 effected to undo London, Hamburg has owed much to Englishmen. An Englishengineer (Lindley) arrested the still-spreading flames that threatened to leave the city like a desolation; an English subscription (given in no feeling of pride) materially assisted in rebuilding the city; the genius of one English architect, Mr. G. G. Scott, gave them their beautiful church of St. Nicholas; and now the genius of the same man supplies them with that magnificent Town-hall of which Messrs. Day and Son have published so admirable and so useful an engraving.

The town-halls of the Low Countries—Ypres, Gheat, Louvain, and

Day and Son have published so admirable and so useful an engraving. The town-halls of the Low Countries—Ypres, Ghent, Louvain, and Brussels—are the admiration of architects. Sir Charles Barry has built his Houses of Parliament partly on their plan and character. We wish he had gone still further and made more frequent use of them. He would have improved his work. In the spirit of the builders of these fine old halls Mr. G. G. Scott has wrought, and a nobler building of the kind than the one on paper before us it is hardly possible to imagine.

Alleged Cure for Hydrophobia.—M. Guérin-Méneville lately ALLEGED UTER FOR HYDROPHOBIA,—M. CHEFIL-MEDGYHIG INTER, brought before the French Academy of Sciences a means of curing hydrophobia, which, he stated, is practised in Russia with success. A little insect, the Golden Cetonides, found in considerable quantities on rose-trees, is proved, when pounded to a powder, and administered internally, to produce a profound sleep, which sometimes lasts for thirty-six hours, and which has the effect in many cases of completely nullifying the hydrophobic affection. A distinguished entomologist of Russia, M. Motschouski, has tried several experiments with this insect, and in most cases with success.

University College Hospital.—Mrs. Nelson, who has been head nurse of University College Hospital during the last twenty years—indeed since the foundation of the institution—has just resigned the appointment, in consequence of her age and infirmities. A movement has been made amongst the former pupils of the hospital and college to raise a fund to purchase an annuity for her; and it is gratifying to find the appeal has been responded to by the committee of the hospital, and also by the professors and medical officers of the institution. Amongst the names of the contributors are Baron Goldsmid (treasurer of the hospital), the Rev. Henry Stebbing, D.D., chaplain, Dr. J. C. B. Williams, Mr. Ashton. Professor Jenner, Mr. Howel Morgan, Mr. Gamgee (First Class Staff Surgeon in the Anglo-Italian Legion), Professor Wharton Jenes, F.R.S., Mr. Keyser, Professor Walshe, Dr. Hillier, Professor Wharton Jenes, F.R.S., Mr. Keyser, Professor Walshe, Dr. Hillier, Professor Wharton Jenes, H. M. Nelson was a most efficient nurse, and was greatly esteemed and respected by the medical efficers for her intelligence, zeal, and attention, and for her universing kindness to the patients. The late Mr. Liston held her in high esteem, and frequently expressed an opinion that she might be considered "a model nurse." University College Hospital .- Mrs. Nelson, who has been

The Whather in the Camp.—There has been a sudden and remarkable change in the weather. When the last mail left it was difficult to believe, judging from the temperature and appearance of everything around, that spring had not already arrived. On Saturday, the 12th, the sun shone brightly, and the weather was so mild and fine that the winter clothing was universally laid saide. The following day we had mists and constant rain until evening, when the wind, which had been previously blowing from the west, changed to the northward. The thermometer fell rapidly, and yesterday morning, at nine o'clock, indicated only 10 deg. F. above zero. The temperature continued very low all day, and, being accompanied with a strong wind from the north, the cold was felt very severely. Snow found its way through every crack and crevice of the wooden dwellings, and every prevaution was necessary in the open air to prevent frostbite. The roads, which were previously in an exceedingly muddy and uneven condition, became suddenly congealed, and have since been trying enough to the transport animals and passengers from their hardened, irregular, and slippery surface. The troops everywhere appear very healthy and vigorous, notwithstanding these sudden variations of climate. Some of the French troops in the plain are reported to be suffering from a form of cortuite disease.—Letter from the Camp, Jun. 15.

Milltary Memorrales.—An illuminated brass and alabaster THE WEATHER IN THE CAMP.—There has been a sudden and

MILITARY MEMORIALS .- An illuminated brass and alabaster Military Memorials.—An illuminated brass and alabaster tablet, of great beauty, has just been placed in the Wrottesley Chapel, at Tettenhall Church, beneath the one erected by the officers of the 43rd Light Infantry to their gallant and lamented companion in arms, the Hon. Heary Wrottesley (fourth son of John, second Lord Wrottesley), who fell in action with Kafiire, at Fuller's Hook, in Albany, Cape of Good Hope, on the 11th of March, 1852. The present tablet, which is a companion to the former, but varying in form and detail, records the "said and early loss of the Hon, Cameron Wrottesley, of the Royal Engineers, distinguished alike by his amiable disposition, his high attainments, and his noble conduct; who was killed on the 15th of August, 1954, when on duty in the trenches before Bomarsund." His sorrowing and noble parents have caused to be erected this handsome and chaste memorial; and both works were designed and executed by Mr. Richardson, sculptor, of Melbury-terrace, Dorset-square.—Wolverhampton Chronicle, January 23.

Briggands in Pressia.—The forests and mounterpage of the Eight.

BRIGANDS IN PRUSSIA .- The forests and mountains of the Eiffel, in the province of Treves, in Prussia, have for some time past been infested by a band of brigands, who robbed travellers and vehicles; they even stripped poor foot-passengers of their clothes, and some of these passengers were in consequence frozen to death. The authorities have just sent detachments of cavalry and infantry to hunt out these brigands.

BLOCKADE OF THE WHITE SEA.—During the whole of the blockade maintained in 1855 by the Allied fleet of the Russian ports in the White Sea, not a single neutral vessel has appeared in that sea, but many Russian vessels attempted to pass over to Norway by favour of the night or of fogs; but nearly all—that is to say, about sixty vessels—have been captured by the squadrons. The inhabitants of many of the little towns on the White Sea sold provisions to the fleet, but were directly in all the Russian Council to white Sea sold provisions to the fleet, but were directly in all the Russian fleets are recented. At the same time the Green we will be five the same through the same time the Green which is a state of the same time the Russian commerce by this blockade of the White Sea, where there formerly entered each year above 600 vessels of the combined bulk of 120,000 tons, independently of Norwegian and national vessels.—Christiania Courier, Jan. 11.

NAVIGATION OF THE DANUBE.—Advices from Galatz of the 5th NAVIGATION OF THE DANUBE.—Advices from Galatz of the 5th ult. state that despatches are arriving there every day from alipowners of the north, inquiring if their vessels have passed the Sulina or are still lying in the Danube. For the information of all parties interested, these letters state that Galatz has been, ever since the 16th of Domenber, evil of the mail communication with Tultscha and Sulina, in case, peace of the Danube being frozen over, while the land-roads are at the same time impact, while the land-roads are at the same time impact, while the land-roads are at the same time impact, while the land-roads are at the same time impact, while the land-roads are at the same time impact, while the land-roads are at the same time impact, while the land-roads are at the same time the land the same time the land the same time the land the land of the 3rd instant, the statements resulting the result of land of the 3rd instant, the statements resulting the country land of the 3rd instant, the statements resulting the country land of the 3rd instant, the statements resulting the country land of the 3rd instant, the statements resulting the country land of the 3rd instant, the statements resulting the country land of the 3rd instant, the statements resulting the country land of the 3rd instant, the statements resulting the country land of the 3rd instant land of the 3rd insta This species of communications lying up the river.

THE MOTHERS-IN-LAW OF ENGLAND. MRS. GLASTONBURY.

THERE is a class of persons who, in our opinion, is most shamefully put upon, abused, and misrepresented—we mean the mothers-in-law of England. You may stare, Mr. Jones, and called aloud upon the father of liest-and you, Mr. Brown, may exhibit the whole of your eyes and make a mute appeal to the chandelier over the dining-table, but we are prepared to do battle with you or any one else in defence of those injured ladies. We do not mean to say that they are faultless. What human being is so? Not you Mr. Brown, nor you Mr. Jones,—and you

know it! What would Mrs. Brown, nie Glastonbury, have been but for the amiable woman to whom she is indebted for her birth, education, and knowledge of housekeeping and husband managing? When you returned from your blissful honeymoon, who received you on the doorsteps of your new home but Mrs. Glastonbury, smiling and crying at the same time, until the dimples in her cheeks were made into little puddles by her tears? You remember how you embraced her—how you swore that it was the kindest thing in the world of her to have left her own pretty home at Kensington to shed a lustre over your dingy dwellingplace, Buster-row. Did you not send for Mrs. Glastonbury's boxes the next day? Who but you, Mr. Brown, had the back room on the first floor fitted up with every conceivable convenience that an old lady could desire? And poor Mrs. Glastonbury, in the simplicity of her heart and the fullness of her affection, believed that she was the "one thing wanting" to complete your happiness, and consequently took up her quarters in Buster-row. We know what you would say if we chose to listen to you. You would say that, having been fearfully bored by your month's seclusion from the world, you were glad to welcome anybody, especially as Mrs. Brown appeared to be equally desirous of a change of society. But you did not expect her to live with you for ever. Nor does she, Mr. Brown. She comes and goes at stated intervals, devoting herself (as she believes) to the best interests of you and your family. If you swesr again we shall be silent. You knew, or ought to have known, that she was a strong-minded woman when you invited her, and that Mrs. Brown had married you not only for your manly form and highly-cultivated intellect, but also to be less under the control of her too-auxious mamma. But now Mrs. Brown is in a different position-her own mistress, a sharer of your name and dignity. Granted, it was to make her worthy of such high that Mrs. Glastonbury sought to guide her by her experience. You know, Brown, that those chintz curtains in the drawing-room were bought at a sale in Coram-street; and that Mrs. Glastonbury was perfectly right to make you aware how much you compromised your respectability by not having figured damask. She was quite right to explain to you how much cheaper it was to have a hack brougham for morning calls than to pay cabs and omnibuses. Has not Mrs. Brown the bracelet you bought for her, at the urgent solicitation of her mamma, when Mrs. B. was in an interest—we mean, just before baby was born? Why do you refer to that event with a groan? Are you so unnatural as not to love that bright-faced rosy-mouthed round-limbed little rogue, who is crowing like Chanticleer? It is not the baby! Oh! yes; you refer to the month when Mrs. Glastonbury took the sole charge of your establishment. Who else would have done so? It was her experience, her quickness, that discovered those faults in the servants which rendered warning from all necessary. You had rather it had been warning to all. Then why did you not speak first? Surely that interesting time was a fitting one for Mrs. Glastonbury to appeal to your feelings, as a father and a husband, if she had occasion to do so. She never did like the odour of tobacco, and (Mrs. Brown had inherited her objection), therefore, if she implored of you to give up smoking at home and abroad, and retire from your club, the ' Ringdoves.' was it not her duty to do so? If you did get your dinner after the ladies up stairs. Mrs. Glastonbury was right to make you sensible of the rights of woman on certain occasions. You blame your mother-in-law for persuading Mrs. Brown to have the boy called "Plantagenet"-why? Glastonbury said, had they not made a sacrifice for your sake? Had they not "dropped down "-that was the phrase-dropped down from Glaston bury to Brown? She was quite right to recover nominal ground when she had an opportunity. What right has she to oppose your having a latch-key? Good gracious, Mr. Brown! Didn't she know Mr. P-1-r, who was found by the policeman every night on his door-step and put into the passage and left on the door. mat by that civil functionary? Hadn't he a latch-key! Had not she heard Mr. F-s-e, in the late Mr. Glastonbury's time, say over and over again "that he did not mind another rubber, as nobody was sitting up for him, and he had a latch-key"? Say that, too, when she and Mrs. Brown—quite a child at that time—were yawning their heads off, but afraid to retire to bed in case the gentlemen would never go? Mrs. Glastonbury knows the value of sitting up too well to consent to a latchkey. Glastonbury paid pretty dearly for all his "twelve o'clocks," though he was the first to come away from all bachelors' parties to which he was admitted. Nobody had such shawls and nicknacks as Mrs. Glastonbury, and her husband was not considered a liberal man by those who knew him only in the City. You are silent, Mr. Brown, and we acknowledge the compliment. We hope we have proved our case in this instance. We have shown, we trust, that Mrs. Glastonbury is a lady much more sinned against than sinning; and we shall endeavour, in another paper, to satisfy Mr. Jones how much injustice he has done to his excellent mother-in-law, Mrs. Grose.

The Steam-Collier Association at Newcastle-on-Tyne are paring a boiler to test the various designs sent in to compete for the £500 prize offered by the association for the effectual consumption of smoke with a due regard to the economy of fuel.

New gold-diggings, from which a very successful yield is anti-

The further sinking of the artesian well on Highgate-hill has been at length abandoned by the Hampstead Waterworks Company, after having reached a depth of 1300 feet, the indications of the strata not being such as to afford promise of a successful result.

The Musée d'Artillerie, Paris, has just added to its collection the pecket-book of Prince Menschikoft, taken at the Battle of the Alma, and one of the Jacobi infernal machines, fished up in the Baltic by the French sailors.

The Northern Examiner, a newspaper published in Newcastle-on-Tyne, which tried a twice-a-week cheap issue, and did not succeed, expired on Friday.

In the course of the last campaign in Asia, more than 60,000 tages of saints were dispatched from St. Petersburg for the edification of eneral Mouraviefi's army.

EMPEZZLEMENT BY A BANK CLERK.—Last Saturday afternoon William Lawton, a clerk in the bank of Messrs. Falmer and Green, of Lichield, at the time the bank suspended payment, was brought up on remand before the magistrates of that city. The facts of the case have already appeared. Lawton had been a contidential clerk in the bank for thirty-five years; the greater part of that period at a salary of £400 per annum. About ten days after the stoppage of the bank occurred, he made a contession of the fact of his having embezzled between seven and eight thousand pounds, the greater part of it by re-issuing notes which were considered to have been cancelled. He was committed to take his trial at the sessions.

HANGING BY WAY OF JONE. - On Tuesday last a boy, twelve years thanding by way of Joke.—On Itterday last a boy, twelve years cld, named Abraham Longman, residing at Southampton, suspended homself by a leather strap to a beam by way of a joke, in the presence of his brother, aged live years, which unfortunately proved fatal, as, before assistance could be rendered, life had become extinct. A similar joke was played by a boy ten years old, on Saturday last, at Bernondsey; but happily aid was immediately at hand, and he was cut down; when, by the exertions of a neighbouring surgeon, he was at length restored to life, but not until hopes of reanimation had almost ceased. EPITOME OF NEWS-FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Prince Albert has presented to the Oxford Free Public Library, through Alderman Sadler, a splendid copy of "The Natural History of Dee Side," published by command of the Queen.

The Emperor of Austria has ordered the construction of three rew-stramers of war, which are to be completed in the present war.

The Bonapartist "poets" are said to be busily engaged in the mposition of poems intended to greet the Imperial infant.

General Alfonso la Marmora, commanding the Sardinian contingent of the Allied armies, was last week invested by her Majesty, in the Royal closet, with the insignia of the Grand Cross of the Bath.

The King of Saxony has conferred the Grand Cross of the Order of Merit upon M. de Seebach. The Greek Monitour appounces that Riza Bey, the Ottoman nvoy, has been received in audience by King Otho, and has been presented to

At the last sitting of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg Lieut. Maury was elected corresponding member in the section of geography.

In Piedmont the rumour gains [ground of an approaching mar-riage between King Victor Emmanuel and the Princess Marie Charlotte, daughter of Leopold, King of the Belgians. The Princess was born on June 7,

The two portraits of the Empress Eugenie by Winterhalter, which were in the Paris Exposition des Beaux Arts, are about to be exhibited in the rooms of the Vienna Society of Arts.

The Crimean medal distributed to the French troops in the rame of the Queen of England is so heavy that it breaks from the pin which fasters it to the coat. Among the articles picked up and deposited at the Prefecture for the last week are no less than twelve of these medals, which have been lost by the soldiers.

The French Emperor visited the Palace of St. Cloud, last week, to give orders for different preparations to be made for the reception of the Empress, who, it is said, is about shortly to take up her residence there until her

The Choral Union of Dresden went in a body on the evening of the 18th ult. to screnade the Duke of Coburg, who returned on the following day to Gotha.

Lord John Russell presided at a lecture delivered last week at the Stroud Mutual Improvement Society by Dr. Humphreys. the lecture was the working men of Britain.

The King of Naples has it in contemplation to form in his army some battalious of riflemen similar to the Chasseurs de Vincennes. They will take the name of Calabrian Chasseurs, and wear a costume similar to that worn by the Calabrian peasants.

Prince Jerome gave a grand ball on Saturday evening last, in his apartments at the Palais Royal. The Emperor, after leaving the Grand Opers, honoured the fete with his presence, arriving there about ten o'clock, with The two mansions in the Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris, which were occupied by the Russian Embassy and Consulate before the war, are now being repaired.

The Royal Society of Literature has elected Cardinal Wiseman

a member of that society The French Minister at the Hague gave a grand ball on the 22nd ult, to inaugurate a fine portrait of the Emperor, which had just been placed in one of the salons of the Legation. The King and Queen of Holland, and the other members of the Royal family, Duke Bernard, and Prince Gustave of Saxe-Weimar, were present at this fête.

The first meeting of the Middlesex Archeological Society took place on Monday night, at Crosby-hall, under the presidency of Lord Londes-

The little Court of Nervi consists at this moment of the Countess de Neuilly, the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, their sons the Duke d'Alençon and Duke d'Evreux; Baron de Chabannes, Aide-de-Camp of the Duke de Nemours; the Countess Mercier, travelling companion of the Queen; the physician of the family, and some inferior employe's.

The French Emperor honoured the Grand Opera with his presence on Saturday evening at a representation given for the army of the East. Marshals Vallant and Magnau, and General Regnaud de Saint Jean d'Angely, were present in uniform, with the Generals and superior officers of the Guard, seated in the stalles d'amphitheatre.

Sir Montague Cholmley is named as the probable successor of Mr. Christopher Nisbet in the representation of North Lincolnshire.

General Prince Gortschakoff, commanding in the Crimea, arrived at St. Petersburg on the 24th ult

The King of Sardinia returned to Turin on the 24th ult., to hold, id, important conferences with his Ministers; respecting the peace no

The Hospodar Stirbey and Mr. Colquhoun, the British Charge d'Affaires, are still at drawn daggers.

The Prince de la Moskowa (the eldest son of the late Marshal

Ney), who is now a General of Brigade, with a command at Valenciennes, has had an apoplectic fit.

It is rumoured in the fashionable world that Prince Poniatowski about to be married to Mdlle. Lehon.

W. Carpenter Rowe, Esq., Q.C., of the Western Circuit and the Parliamentary Bar, is appointed Chief Justice of Ceylon. The Queen of Spain has conferred the Cross of Charles III. on Don A. de Guzman, the oldest actor of Spain.

General de Martimprey, Chief of the Staff of the French Army of the East, left for the Crimea after the close of the sittings of the Council of War. The requisition of the electors of Edinburth to Mr. Adam Black has already been so numerously signed as to ensure the return of

A letter from Paris, in the Independance of Brussels, states that pages are about to be created in the French Imperial household.

M. Nisard resumed his lectures at Paris on Saturday last. The room was not three-fourths full; those who were present abstained fredemonstration.

The Hon. Colonel Butler is seeking to set aside the verdict obtained by the present possessor of the title and estates of the Mountgarrett peerage. On Saturday the case was reopened in the Court of Exchequer on a bill of exceptions to the reception of evidence in the last trial, in which Lord Mountgarrett, the defendant, obtained a verdict.

The Count and Countess of Chambord have returned from Modena to Venice,

Mademoiselle Rachel is reported to have left Havannah for Europe. Her health has much improved

Jenny Lind has given forty guineas to the Cheltenham Hospital. Mr. Malcolmson, of Portlaw, Waterford, the eminent steam ship proprietor, is about to place a line of screw-steamers between Liverpool and New York, touching at Queenstown on the outward and home voyages.

The Polytechnic School at Carlsruhe is said to contain amongst its 407 purils, English, French, Russians, Poles, Norwegians, Swedes, Belgians, Dutch, Swiss, Italians, Hungarians, Galicians, Moldaves, Swiss, Americans, and some youths from the East Indies.

M. Thiele, of Copenhagen, has published a work entituled "Thorwaldsen at Copenhagen, from 1839 to 1844." It contains the correspondence of the great artist, and numerous fucsimiles of his original sketches and

Nine new statues have been placed on one of the galleries of the Cour Napoleon III. at the Louvre. They are those of Mathieu Molé, Turgot, Saint Bernard, Labruyere, Suger, De Thou, Bourdaloue, Racine, and Voltaire.

A Royal decree, issued at Stockholm, orders the immediate raising of 550,000 dollars banco for military purposes, on the extraordinary credit voted last year for the defence of the kingdom.

An official notice from the Venezuela Consul announces that the ano islands of that Republic in the Carribean Sea are transferred to an

The Frankfort police have placed seals on the printing-office of eultra-democratic paper the Volksfreund.

An order has lately been given to the dockyard at Cherbourg to construct thirty large boats for landing troops, each of which is to carry a heavy gun of long range. Upwards of 10,000 fish reared by the artificial process, which has been so successful, have been turned out into the waters of the river Dec.

Piedmont has, within the last six years, constructed 700 kilomètres, or nearly 150 miles English, of railways, the receipts of which in 1855 amounted to 10,297,758f. Messrs. Stephenson, Sauli, Ranco, and other engineers of note, are now making surveys for driving a tunnel through Mount Cenis. M. Ranco is of opinion that this stupendous work may be effected at a cost of only 25,000,000f.

#### JUVENILE REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.

MANY years have elapsed since men of foresight warned society that an expenditure on schools was a wiser investment than an expenditure on gaols;-that the true end of punishment was not vengeful, but reformatory; -and that the children of vice and destitution, when arrived at adult age, would lift their violent hands against those who had neglected the moral culture of their helpless and unfriended youth. These admonitions were unheeded both by the public and the Legislature. Reliance was only placed on punitive measures, and statesmen clung to prisons, hulks, and penal settlements. The spirit of progress clung to prisons, hulks, and penal settlements. The spirit of progress has at length subverted these antiquated forms and processes; and it is now enacted, by 17 and 18 Victoria, c. 86, that juvenile offenders may be committed by the magistrates to reformatory schools, and be detained there for prescribed periods. It is also provided that Government shall be enabled to pay 5s. per week for every child sent to those schools, and recover that sum from the parents, who are justly held to be responsible for the crimes committed by their offspring against society; nor can parents take them away from the schools to which they are committed with a view to evade payment. On this important subject a great meeting was held, about a fortnight since, at Newcastle-on-Tyne. Earl Grey filled the chair, supported by the leading gentry of Northumberland, Durham, and Berwick-upon-Tweed; and were we to print the names of the eminent persons who attended, or sent letters pledging themselves to support the movement, we should occupy nearly one of our columns. Our purpose is to give the substance of the facts and arguments adduced.

The law, as it now stands, only permits those children to be sent to a reformatory school who have been convicted of some serious offence, and sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment by a magistrate. Earl Grey justly remarked that this rule "was hardly consistent with the very principle of the law. We deal with these children not as calprits, but as victims of a treatment, the consequences of which we wish to has at length subverted these antiquated forms and processes; and it

Grey justly remarked that this full "was hardly consistent with the very principle of the law. We deal with these children not as culprits, but as victims of a treatment, the consequences of which we wish to remove. If so, surely the sooner society interposes, the better. You should not put off interference until the child has become perhaps hopelessly corrupted, or so corrupted that the task of reforming him has become infinitely more difficult than before." His Lordship contended that, so soon as parental neglect could be proved, the child should be removed. Although Government has given power to send neglected, or rather convicted, children to school, it has provided no means by which the schools are to be built and supported; and his Lordship proposed that they should be erected and maintained by a general assess-

which the schools are to be built and supported; and his Lordship proposed that they should be erected and maintained by a general assessment, like our prisons, penitentiaries, and workhouses.

The Hen. H. G. Liddell, M.P. gave some interesting statistics of the state of crime in the county of Durham. The number of prisoners committed in 1855 was an increase over the number committed in 1854 of 258, although in the former year the demand for industrial labour had been very brisk, and wages unprecedentedly high. On referring to the table of juvenile offenders of sixteen years and under, male and female, admitted to prison during the last five years, the total number was 763; but, deducting from that total 201 recommitments, the number still remains at 562, or an annual average of little more than 112 criminal children.

ments, the number still remains at 562, or an annual average of a little more than 112 criminal children.

The Rev. George Hamilton, now Vicar of Berwick, but who had served the office of Chaplain to Durham Gaol for six years, compared the statistics of crime in Northumberland and Durham with each other and with the rest of the kingdom. The whole kingdom is divided into 41 districts for these returns:—Middlesex has one male juvenile criminal in every 782 of the population; Somerset, one in 824; Surrey, one in 960; South Lancashire, one in 1075; Northumberland, one in 1176; while Durham, at the bottom of the list, marked 41, has only one in 4958. He attributed the relative innocence of Durham to the fact of its pepulation being scattered in villages, where the receivers of stelen goods could not well screte themselves; and, alluding to the commutation of transportation into penal servitude, forcibly recommutation of transportation into penal servitude, forcibly remarked, "If we took care of our youth we would get rid both of penal servitude and ticket-of-leave men."

As a proof that destitute children have already begun to appreciate these asylums, where both body and mind receive a healthy training, Mr. Sopwith observed that, in a reformatory institution which he had visited in company with the Dean of Hereford, 400 persons had been taken in—every one of them subject to a severe penalty for a fortnight before he could be received; the accessional design of the control o commodation was limited to 400 persons; but during the few years it had been established, \$000 applications had been made for admission. In these reformatory schools the necessity of classification was strongly insisted upon; and, in reference to the Newcastle institution, Mr. Burdon Sanderson observed that when a boy of thirteen or fourteen years of age, who had been several times in gaol, came into the insti-tution, "he came there like a hero from the Crimea, telling all he had been doing, the names of all the boys who were in gaol, why they were there, and giving a history of their intentions when they came

Mr. Hodgson Hinde raised an objection which he himself overruled, and it is proper to notice it. He stated that many just and benevolent persons, who agreed that education was one of the greatest blessings, persons, who agreed that education was one of the greatest blessings, nevertheless esked—"Are you to go out of your way rather to give it to the criminal than to the person who has committed no crime? And are you not in fact, to give it to the well-behaved and deserving youth until all those who come under the criminal category have been youth until all those who come under the criminal category have been rully and fairly supplied with education?" Mr. Hinde admits the force of the argument, if the principle of benevolence alone prompted the establishment of reformatory schools; but that he denies, and advocates for establishment on the principle of policy, since we are all interest in the prevention of crime.

Mr. Pease, of Darlington, boped that the system would be extended to girls as well as to boys, as the mothers of the next generation, quoting the axiom, "Who rocks the cradle rules the world."

We take this opportunity of referring to the efforts of Mr. Edward

to girls as well as to boys, as the mothers of the next generation, quoting the axiom, "Who rocks the cradle rules the world."

We take this opportunity of referring to the efforts of Mr. Edward Hardcastle, of Manchester, inreforming juvenilo criminals. It appears that the number of committals to the New Bailey in the year ending 29th September, 1855, was 547 males, under 17 years of age, showing a large increase, the number having been 478 in 1854, and only 355 in 1853. In the city gaot the number for the two years 1854 and 1855 was the same—that is, 327 in each of these years; but as this includes 54 recommittals in 1855 against 58 in 1854, the number of individuals committed in 1855 was 273 against 269 in 1854. Of these, 22 were under twelve years of age, 61 between twelve and fourteen, and 190 between fourteen and seventeen years of age, to great has been the increase of crime in Manchester and Saltord that it has been found necessary to expend £24,000 for the enlargement of the new city gaol. Mr. Hardcastle states for the enlargement of the new city gaol. Mr. Hardcastle states that case after case has been brought before the committee of the Angel Meadow and Ancoats Ragged and Reformatory Schools of young lads released from prison earnestly desirous of moral culture, but having no means of escape from their former associates, no hope of obtaining homestemployment, and no prospect before them but that of an early return to gaol. Mr. Hardcastle says, that "a slight acquaintance with what may be called the criminal population of large towns will suffice to show that the distinction between conviction and non-conviction is little more than that between detection and and non-conviction is little more than that between detection and

It has often been remarked that the Goths and Vaudals are en-It has often been remarked that the Goths and Vaudals are encamped on our territory. We have, in truth, two populations within our shores—one conservative, the other destructive; and, though the latter are the agents of mischief, the former are responsible for their demoralisation and predatory habits. Truly has Robert Hall observed, "in the moral system it is a part of the wise arrangements of Providence that no member shall suffer alone; that if the lower classes are involved in wretchedness and beggary, the more elevated shall not enjoy their prosperity unimpaired." Great and successful have been the efforts to improve the wilevent of the collections of the lower classes. joy their prosperity unimpaired." Great and succession have been the efforts to improve the culture of the soil and the breed of animals; but, efforts to improve the same been the attempts to improve the in comparison, how insignificant have been the attempts to improve th race of men and women! This negligence is in itself a crime; and crime ever brings its punishment. There may be natures so savage and intractable as to resist all moral training, but such cases are exceptional; for there are few indeed who are insensible to justice and kindness. The poor maniac used to be scourged, and his madness became incurable; gentle treatment has restored the applications of mercurable; gentle treatment has restored the applications. incurable; gentle treatment has restored the equilibrium of many an unbalanced brain. We have tried the punitive system in almost every unbalanced brain. We have tried the punitive system in almost every form on the criminal, and only hardened him in his guilt. Happily we have now grown wiser, and discovered that virtue in the adult depends on shielding the child from vice. The Reformatory School, when made

a national institution, will raise up a new generation, before whom the treadmill and the hulk will disappear, and the Goths and Vandals will evacuate our territory.

#### BANK QUESTION.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

EVERY one who understands the subject must be struck with the singular similarity between the principles of the old Corn-laws, and the arguments by which they were supported, and those of the Currency System which is sought to be maintained. I have put a few of these in opposite columns :-

CORN-LAWS.

1. The object was to fix the value

of corn, independent of the laws of supply and demand.

2. These laws were carried and maintained by the influence of the agricultural class, whose rents were thereby increased.

3. These laws inflicted far greater injury on the people than they con-ferred benefits to the landowners

and agriculturists.
4. The agriculturists induced the people to believe that a high price of corn was beneficial to them; for if corn was low, their wages would be

decreased in greater proportion.
5. On more than one occasion the high price of corn occasioned fearful

CURRENCY-LAWS.

1. The object is to fix the value

of gold, independent of the laws of supply and demand.

2. These laws were carried, and are maintained by the influence of the moneyed class, whose profits are thereby increased.

3. These laws also occasion far ore misery and ruin to individuals than profit to the millionaire

4. The moneyed class have induced the agriculturists to believe that it is for their interest the present sys-tem should be maintained.

5. On more than one occasion the high price of gold, has brought the country to the verge of national bankruptcy.

Since the Corn-laws have been abolished, every sensible man wonders they were ever passed, and that they continued in operation above thirty years—the same feeling will be produced after the present Currency System is swept away; and it cannot be too strongly impressed on the minds of the landowners, that the Corn-laws and the Currency-laws were

a matter of bargain and sale—the landowners receiving the Corn-laws in consideration of their submitting to those on the Currency.

We all remember the powerful effect the Corn-law Catechism had in giving the coup de grace to the fallacies which were set up to support the Corn-laws: might not the same plan be tried with the Currency question. Here is a beginning.—Faithfully yours,

Ex. M.P.

### CURRENCY CATECHISM.

What is Currency?—Currency is of two kinds, general and partial.
What is general currency?—That which is established by law, and made a legal tender for a certain measure of value.
What is partial currency?—That which individuals choose to accept instead of the general currency—as country notes, bills of exchange, promissory notes, cheques, Exchequer Bills, &c.
What is the use of a measure of value?—To prevent the necessity of

What is the difference between the terms "measure of value" and "currency"?—The same that there is between a yard measure and a

"currency"?—The same that there is between a yard measure and a yard of silk or other article.

Is not a sovereign both "the currency" and the "measure of value"?—Only when it is of a certain weight. It is the weight which renders it the measure of value. No one is obliged to take a light sovereign.

Is there any difference between the practical working of the general paper currency, and of the partial one in bank-notes?—Yes, one of the utmost importance, but which has been kept in the background by the bullionists, for it not only upsets many of their dogmas, but affords the best solution for the problem which the Act of 1844 has been incapable of solving.

best solution for the problem which the Act of 1844 has been incapable of solving.

What is that problem?—That the currency should expand or contract according to the wants of the country.

Does the difference extend to a 1 country notes or only to those of a first-rate character?—To all without exception; the difference is, that the amount of all country notes naturally and inevitably adjusts itself to the currency wants of each district, whereas the general paper currency, as the Bank of England note, cannot possibly effect this important object.

By what means is this object effected?—It effects itself according to the laws of supply and demand. A basin will not contain more than a certain quantity of water, and if it is the interest of parties that it shall always be full, full it will be.

always be full, full it will be.

That may be a very good illustration; but how is the object effected?— That may be a very good illustration; but now is the object elected.

In this simple manner: suppose three or four banks in a country-town having a sufficient paper currency, and one of them discounts a bill for £10,000, or lends that money on mortgage using its own notes. A B, who receives them must, of course, part with them to other persons, and such notes, not being wanted for currency, are taken to the bank which issued

them for payment.

How would such payment be effected?—By the State paper.

If there was only one bank in the twom, would the system operate in the same manner?—Exactly, if the average quantity of circulation required by a district was £10,000 in bank-notes; if an additional £1000 was issued by a loan or discount, it would infallibly return before the end of the week. People cannot use a greater amount of currency than is necessary for their wants, any more than they require food after they have dived.

have dired.

Was not the principal object of the Bank Charter Act of 1844 to expand or contract the currency according to the wants of the country?— Yes, it was the cole avowed object; but, instead of ascertaining what were Yes, it was the sole avowed object; but instead of ascertaining what were the wants of the country by the simple and intelligible mode of letting the people decide what was the demand, our legislators decreed, or, rather, Lord Overstone decreed for them, that the quantity of currency required in each district was determined by the quantity of gold in the Bank

How did his Lordship arrive at such a conclusion?—I really cannot say, except upon the American plan of telling the length of a man by the length of his speech.

But surely Parliament would require some reason to show how the currency wants of a mining district in Cornwall, or an agricultural parish in Yorkshire, could be determined by the quantity of gold in the Bank coffers in Threadneedle-street?—Yes; one or two did venture to ask the presenter.

Ard how was it answered?-Wiy, by half-an-hour's speech on the art now was it answered?—W.Y. by main-an-nours speech on the question of exchange, which had just as much to do with the question as the gold in the Bank. The country gentlemen did not understand the question, and voted with those who called themselves safe men.

Are all parties agreed as to the article which would be the best measure

of value?—No; there are many opinious on the subject: gold, silver, corn, labour, and other articles, have each been advocated as the best measure of value, on the ground that their value was least fluctuating.

Have all parties agreed upon the article which is best adapted for currency?—No; there are also different opinious on this subject; although, the control of the being protrible color, there are also

Have all parties agreed upon the article which is best adapted for currency?—No; there are also different opinions on this subject; although, on account of the necessity of its being portable, only three articles—gold, silver, and paper—are named as the most eligible for currency.

Cannot disinterested persons agree upon some element or test, which ought to be the characteristic of the best article of currency?—Yes; they have long since agreed that the test of the best article of currency should be that it is less liable to fluctuation than any other; if, in addition to this, it were portable, it would be the perfection of currency.

How can it be difficult to determine whether gold, or silver, or paper is least liable to fluctuation?—Nothing can be more easy. The price or value of each of these articles in the London market, as well as abroad, is as well known as the price of corn.

Which of these articles have fluctuated the most in value?—First silver (especially of late years), then gold.

(especially of late years), then gold.
And then paper?—No; paper ha

And then paper?—No; paper has never fluctuated in value; although only the representative of gold, the £5 note has always remained of the same value, although the weight of gold it professed to represent was of more or less value.

If paper never fluctuates in value, and is so portable, why is it not the

If paper never fluctuates in value, and is so portable, why is it not the currency of this country?—Because it would be contrary to the interest of the most powerful class in this country; namely, the moneyed class. Surely no class in this country can compel the others to submit to bad currency laws?—They do not think of compelling; they obtain their end by the more certain mode of deluding their opponents. As the landed interest cheated the working classes into believing that their wages depended upon the price of corn, so the moneyed class cheat the landowners into believing that the present system of currency is for their benefit. Is the interest of the landowner and of the moneyed class different on the

subject of the currency?— Very different on some important points, although similar in others. In fact, their interests on the subject of the currency stand in precisely the same relation to each other as those of the corn producer and of the corn consumer previous to the abolition of the Corn-laws.

(To be continued.)

SOIREE TO THE MEMBERS FOR MANCHESTER.

On Tuesday evening last the annual soirée to the members for Manchester On Tuesday evening last the annual soirée to the members for Manchester before the assembling of Parliament was held in the Corn Exchange, Hanging Ditch, which was densely crowded, including a sprinkling of ladies; there being seats provided for \$00 persons. From five o'clock till six there was a rattling of tea equipages, &.e., which subsided towards six o'clock, the hour fixed for the chair being taken. After some introductory remarks in laudation of the Manchester party by Mr. George Wilson, who presided, Mr. T. M. Gibson addressed the meeting at considerable length in vindication of the support he had given to the Peace party in the House of Commons. Mr. Bright, who was received with several rounds of cheering, made a long speech against the war, which, he said, had been a monstrous blunder from the beginning. We had blundered into the war, and it seemed as if we were going to blunder out of it. The lying newspapers tried to make their readers believe that Russia was greatly humbled, and that she had accepted terms which would impose a complete check and that she had accepted terms which would impose a complete check upon her in future. He contended that that was all a delusion. The terms of peace that were accepted by Russia were very much the same as the Four Points proposed last year. He then went on to abuse the newspapers for their attacks upon the Peace party:—

Now, take the tone of the newspaper press (laughter); these gentlemen who come out, many of them every morning, great numbers of them every week, and who do not acruple, in the most violent manner, to misrepresent the opinions, to attack the sentiments, and to vilify the motives of anybody who and who do not acrupie, in the most violent manner, to misrepresent the opinions, to attack the sentiments, and to vilify the motives of anybody who happens, as I have, to oppose them upon this war, they turn round with a face of effrontery perfectly inconceivable if anybody says a single word against them (Laughter). I suppose, at any rate, if I only speak once in two months I have a perfect right to say a little in my defence; and these men attack me every morning (Laughter and prolonged cheering). Now, what have they told you? They have told you—and they made many men believe—I presume they convinced the Lord Advocate of Scotland—there are other means of convincing Lord Advocates, I know;—they have told you that this Russian Power was a colossal power, which not only threatened Turkey—por, emaciated, degraded Turkey—but robust France and robust England. There was not a soul of them who could write a sentence in English, in my opinion, who believed it (Hear, hear). They tell you now, that after two short campaigns this vast Power that was to overthrow all Europe is so perfectly prostrate that she goes upon her knees and sues for peace. How they reconcile the two propositions I do not know, especially when it happens that Russia has taken during the war at least twice as many prisoners as the Allies have taken from Russia; and, notwithstanding the Allies have taken from Russia; and, notwithstanding the Allies have belonging to Russia. They have Kars, the capital of the province of Armenia; and but for the intervention of the weather would now have been in possession of Erzeroum. In point of fact they are almost uncontested on the southern side of the Black Sea. I don't rejoice to see this; but if I were the editor of a paper, or wrote for one, if I could not in the columns of that paper state to the people the fair facts, both for and against, that they mere doing—if I could not afford to do that, I would choose some other way of earning my bread (Loud laughter and cheers). I will undertake to say that since t

After giving a sketch of the history of England from 1688 to 1815, showing the waste of money in war, Mr. Bright proceeded to show how the pressure of taxation prevents the poorer classes from obtaining

You must have a fierce competition. You must have dearness of money; you must have an unremunerating state of labour; and unless you can kill your men in the war, or drive them to emigrate, you must have a superabundance of labourers and a want of employment; and that has been the general result of all the wars you have carried on for the balance of power (Cheers). Now, I should like to ask you, and Lord John Russell especially, and the Times newspaper be anybody (and, if we could only drag him to the light of day, perhaps we might do him good)—I would ask what is it that makes the main difference between this ragged-school class and the patrician and noble class? Why, it is a money difference. How many men are there in this meeting whose grandfathers were as poor as, and perhaps poorer than, the average of the artisans and operatives of this district? (Loud cheers). Why, we know very well whether we meet rich men on platforms at meetings, or on the Exchange, or in the streets, their fathers and grandfathers worked for wages at as humble a rate, and some of them at a much humbler rate, than the wages which they have been paying for some time past. Well, now, take a labourer from the Bedford estates in Bedfordshire—a labourer who every time he gets up pays his advantion, for You must have a fierce competition. You must have dearness of money them at a much humbler rate, than the wages which they have been paying for some time past. Well, now, take a labourer from the Bedford estates in Bedfordshire—a labourer who every time he gets up pays his adoration, for aught I know, to Woburn Abbey; give that man the means—nature has made no difference (Hear, hear). There are just as good heads in those cottages as in that palace (Hear, hear). Give that man the means—give him the chance of creeping out of his present position. Why, his son and his grandson, and his granddaughter, would do to enter the drawing-rooms of Woburn Abbey, and would be as intelligent, and as refined, and as accomplished, as the most intelligent, and refined, and accomplished lady that ever enters into the building (Cheers). Well, go to Berkshire, to the estate of Mr. Walter, the proprietor of the Times (Cheers); take one of his labourers—and Mr. Walter has a fine estate, and much of it, to my knowledge, well cultivated—take one of his labourers, and give him the means; why, with the next generation or the next but one, if you will cultivate his intellectual faculties as persons ordinarily wish their children's faculties to be cultivated, and if you will entirely neglect his moral sentiments, forget that he has a heart, he would be fully competent to take his place among the staff of writers for the Times (Laughter and loud cheers). Now, I say that a pursuance of the policy of foreign intervention, and carrying on great and costly wars, is absolute death to the hopes of that class for whom ragged schools and reformatories are necessary (Loud cheers); and not only this, but your politics and your freedom are as much retarded.

\*\*\* \*\* \*\* \*\* And the Morning Post, mind, the especial organ of the present Prime Minister of English and not only this, but your politics and your freedom are as much retarded. 

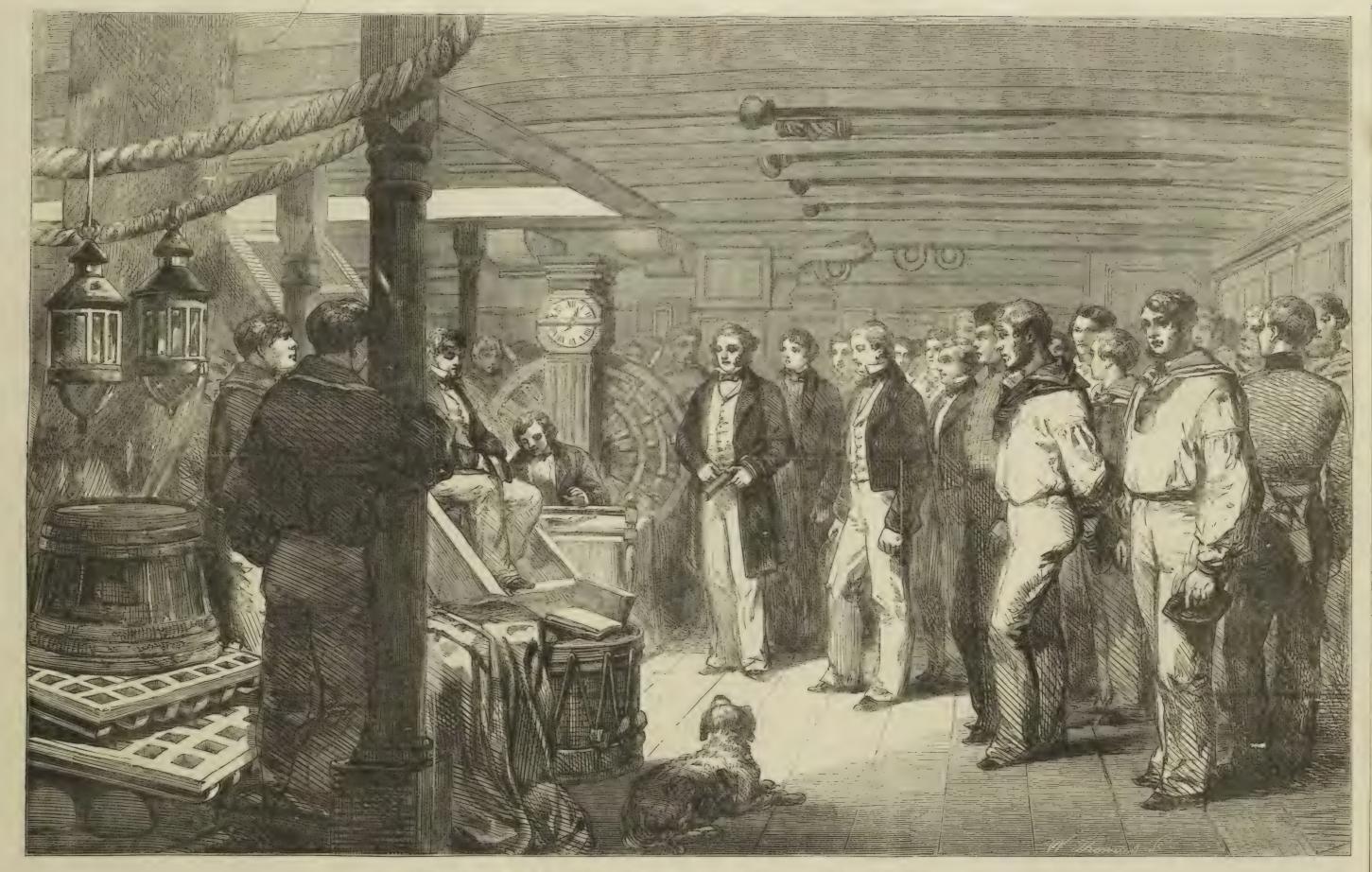
In conclusion Mr. Bright alluded to the charge brought again t him of his having made a coalition with Mr. Disraeli, which he characterised as "an absolute and unmitigated falsehood."

The meeting was afterwards addressed by Major-General Thompson and Mr. Heywood, M.P.

AMUSEMENTS AT VIENNA .- On Sunday, the 20th ult., there was a AMUSEMENTS AT VIENNA.—On Sunday, the 20th ult., there was a very brilliant ball given at Prince Schwarzenberg's, which the Emperor and the Empress, together with several other members of the Imperial family, honoured with their presence. Their Majesties made their appearance at nine o'clock, and were received by the Prince and Princess at the hall door. His Majesty wore the colonel's uniform of his Cuirassier regiment; her Majesty had on a magnificent sky-blue velvet dress, and wore a most superb set of brilliants. There were about 500 guests present. Among the members of the diplomatic corps were observed the English, French, and Russian Ambassadors, as also the Apostolic Nuncio, Cardinal Vialeprela, and the Prussian Colonel, Baron de Manteuffel.—Letter from Lienna.

THE BALTIC FLEET .- SUNDAY MORNING SERVICE.

Throughout the routine of life at sea there is not a more impressive scene than that of the Sunday Morning Service on board a ship of war, such as Mr. Carmichael has sketched in the Illustration upon the preceding such as Mr. Carmichael has sketched in the Illustration upon the presenting page. The association of the character of the ship, its object and purpose, with the peaceful aspect of the religious service, is calculated to fill the mind with grave reflection and solemn thoughts. Although such scenes are not favourite passages in a seaman's life, with the writers of nautical adventures they are occasionally sketched with vivid power and lifelike character. Captain Basil Hall, if we remember rightly, has left us several sketches of this impressive class. As a contrast to the fury of the siege and the fierceness of the attack, we are persuaded that the solemnity of Sunday Morning Service at Sea will be acceptable in our Gallery of Illustrations of the War.



SUNDAY MORNING SERVICE IN THE BALTIC FLEET .- (SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



- , W. Emith, 68th Light Infantry. Edwards, 68th Light Infantry. L-Sur, O'Leary, 68th Light Infantry F Wynne, 68th Light Infantry. Parr, 20th Regiment Harrison, 63rd Fegiment. Mitchell, 57th Regiment.

THE BURIAL-GROUND ON CATHCARTS HILL, IN THE CRIMEA.

This Illustration possesses a melancholy interest, and will naturally be appreciated by those in England whose relatives and friends have fallen in battle and at the siege, and now rest upon Catheart's Hill. The Correspondent to whom we are indebted for this Sketch has rendered the deceased officers' tombs, with their names, according to the list at the foot of the Illustration.

THE FOURTH DIVISION BURIAL-GROUND, ON CATHCART'S HILL, CRIMEA. on the highest ground occupied by the Allied armies, commanding a view of the remains of Sebastopol.

# SYRA, IN THE ARCHIPELAGO.

STRA, one of the islands of the Grecian Archivelago, lying among the Cyclades, twenty miles north-west of Paros, has since the Greek revolution attained a rank for commercial importance next to Athens. It is the residence of consuls of most European States, and a principal station of the Mediterranean steamers going to and from Constantinople. Hence Syra has been a point of considerable interest during the progress of the war.

The island has an area of fifty-five square miles, and a population of 30,000. As our Artist sketched it from the sea, its mountainous surface,

of the Illustration.

The tombs of the officers of the 68th Regiment are alike—red Maltese marble; those of the 57th, white marble; and the 63rd, stone crosses. A very bandsome memorial is shown, in jet-black marble, to Sir R. Newman, Grenadier Guards. The monument erected to General Cathcart by the officers of the Fourth Division is one of the finest works; and the stone slab to poor Curtis, of the 46th, has been much admired. The situation is

43. Lieut. Evans, 55th Regiment.

rising northward 4000 feet, had a striking appearance. Many parts are fertile, producing corn, wine, figs, silk, and cotton. The capital—Syra, or Hermopolis—lies on the eastern shore, around its harbour, at the foot of a conical hill, whereon was built the ancient town.

In a pleasant volume just published, entitled "Greece and the Greeks of the Present Day," from the French of Edmond About, we obtain a passing glimpse of Syra. "I have known many travellers," says the author, "who had seen Greece without leaving the deek of the steamer which took them to Smyrna, or to Constantinople. They were all unanimous as to the sterility of the country Some had landed for an hour or so at Syra, and had finally convinced themselves that Greece has not a single tree. I confess that Syra is not a terrestrial paradise; you do not see there either river, or stream, or brook; and water is sold at a penny a glass. The few trees Greece cherishes in her valleys, far from the sea-breezes, are not visible to



SIGA, IN THE ARCEIPELAGO.

the passing traveller. But the interior of the country must not be judged of from the coasts, nor the continent from the islands." M. About adds a piece of useful information:—"Travellers who go to Greece without knowing a word of Greek need not fear a moment's embarrassment; they will find already at Syra, not only Antonio, but five or six other servants, not less gilded, who speak French, English, and Italian, and who will conduct them almost without cheating them to one of the hotels of the town."

# Memorabilia,

LITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARTISTIC.

"A little chink may let in much light."—OLD PROVERB.

RARE OR UNPUBLISHED LETTERS.

In the volume of Haslewood's "Life of Ritson," in the Grenville Library, there are several MS. letters and observations relating to the subject of the biography, and among them the following characteristic epistle from Francis Douce, which we believe has never before been published:—

MR. DOUCE TO MR. HASLEWOOD.

My dear Sir,—I have given a very attentive perusal to your "Life of littson," and am very glad to find that it is not to go to the Gent. Mag., a place quite unworthy of so interesting and excellent a memoir. I could certainly have added more than is contained in the annexed paper and pencil notes in your MS.; but I fear you will think I have added more than enough. Could I beg of you to dispose of it in any way you think proper, reserving a part, or destroying the whole. You have left little if anything undone that is fit for the world to know, and have mixed up the faults and good qualities of poor Ritson in a very just and skilful manner. The summary of his character at the end is in a masterly style, and very much to my satisfaction; for, in spite of himself, and what I might very justifiably term his ingratitude, I really loved the man to an extent that he little dreamt of.

The concluding septence spectrum are sates to rether obscure. It is not

distical times.†

distical times.† \* \* \* \*

But even our Bibles have been reformed and purified, as appears by a recently-published Bible, omitting all that might offend or corrupt our modern schoolboys, and I sm still apprehensive of an inquisitorial visit from a committee of the blessed Society for the Suppression (or as my friend Reger Wilbraham calls it "propagation") of Vice, to burn, or at least deface many pages in certain editions that I possess of the above Sacred Volume.

Volume.

I shall conclude with a few scraps about poor Ritson, as you take so much

I shall conclude with a few scraps about poor Ritson, as you take so much interest in all that concerned him; but these are only for your private ear. His father left him a debt of £50, which I think he said he paid. He was himself almost always in debt, and had lost £1000 by speculating in the Funds, and with mency that he received as Bailiff of the Savoy.

H's professional gains were scarcely adequate to his support, and I know that he underwent many privations that rendered him unhappy.

Though he did not indulge in animal food, he too often did in wine, and this made him ten times more irritable and quarrelsome than usual. I was returning with him from a dinner at Twiss's, at Bush-hill, when he stopped the chaise near a crowd assembled about a Methodist field preacher, and in the most vehement manner, and with as loud tones as he could use, poured out a forrest of abuse against the preacher, so that I was fain to push on to escape the vengeence of the mob that was gathering round us, and which he would have braved.

have braved.

It would have been dangerous to have struck him in any dispute, as I believe he always carried a dagger about him, with an intention to defend himself. He had a collection of daggers, some of which were on the walls of his rooms. I conceive that his unfortunate insanity was brought on by a want of sleep, that he had a long time been almost wholly deprived of.

I remain, my dear Sir, very faithfully yours,

I Heslewood. Fag.

J. Haslewood, Esq.

NOTES.

F. DOUGE.

NOTES.

Trunk-Hose — The following amusing anecdote is from Peck's "Desiderata Curiosa":—"When the fashion for wearing trunk-hose came up, some young men used so to stuff them with rags, and other such-like things, that you might find some who used such inventions, to extend them in compass with as great eagerness as the women took pleasure to wear great and stately verdingales. For this was the rame affectation, being a kind of verdingale-breeches. The author of the "Spanish Gallant" tells us a story of what happened to one who thought he excelled much in this fashion. He had stuffed a follado of velvet, which he did wear, with branne; and being set in seemly manner among some ladies (to whom he desired to show his bravery and neatness), as he was talking merraly of semething that pleased him, he was so taken with the delight which possessed him, that he could not take notice of a small rent which was made with the naile of the chair he sat upon, in one of his two pockets of branne (the harm, indeed, was but in his hose, yet he found it afterwards in his heart). For as he was moving and strocking himself with much gallartry, the branne began, by little and little, to drop out, without his perceiving it. But the ladies who sat over against him, and saw it (it being, by his motion, like meal which cometh from the mill as it grindeth), laughed much at it, and looked one upon another. Our gallant also (supposing that his good behaviour, mirth, and sporting was pleasing to them) laughed with them for company. And it so pleased him that he took yet more pains to be merry and the more he strove to delight the company, the more the mille did grind fourth the branne (the boy's play of bumb-barrel would have fetched it out rarely). So that the laughter increased still, and he appeared still as confident as any of the whole company, till he espied the heap of branne which came out of his hose. And then he began to recall himself, and, dissembling his shame, took his leave and departed.—HOLL.

The Authority of the Lord Ma

THE AUTHORITY OF THE LORD MAYOR OVER THE TEMPLE DENIED, WHEREUPON HIS LORDSHIP GETS DRUKK IN A PET.—I send you the following extracts from the Hon. Reger North's autobiographical manuscript—circa 1720—in Baker's Collection. After giving an account of the commencement of the great fire which took place at the Temple, where he was then in chambers, he thus proceeds:—"As to the care about the matter, none was omitted that the season (winter) would permit—engine, water from the Thames, and, at last, blowing up. Severall grand men and officers of the Guards, with soldiers, came by direction from White-Hall, where the light was seen in its most terrible posture. The E. of Craven, who was seldom absent on such occasions, the D. of Mermouth, who was setting up to be popular, and the E. of Fevershem, who, by adventuring too far upon a blowing-up, when it was thought the train mist, it happened to take, and a beam fell on his head, for which he was obliged to undergoe the Trepan; and though dangerously wounded, recovered. About midnight, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs came downe, but the Gentlemen of the Inner Temple affronted him, not owning his authority there, according to old Tradition among them, and would want his help, rather than connive at such a President to be made in Derogation of their Libertys. Whereupon, they beat down the Sword, and would not permit it to be borne erect. At this, he went over the way, to a Taverne, where some say he first got drunk, and then returned, dismissing the engines, he met coming from the City, and some of his people were so kind to say, 'Let's blow 'em up round, and save Fleet Street.'"—E. K.

SQUADBLES AT DULWICH COLLEGE.—"As IT WAS IN THE BEGIN-THE AUTHORITY OF THE LORD MAYOR OVER THE TEMPLE DENIED,

SQUADBLES AT DULWICH COLLEGE.—"AS IT WAS IN THE BEGIN-NING, IS NOW, AND EVER SHALL BE."—North, having been appointed Standin Counsel, and Steward of the Courts to Sancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury, give this account of one of the cases in which he was employed. This predictio this account of one of the cases in which he was employed. This prediction has been fully verified; your own columns have shown within the last few weeks that the college dispute is as brisk as ever. "The first thing the Archbishop concerned me in, was a Visitation of Dullwich Colledg, which is a lay Hespitall founded by one Allen, for support of his kindred and name. We found that, which was impossible to correct, an Invincible humour of Quarrelling among themselves. The Master and Brothers, sometimes one, and sometimes the other, were predominant. The business of the Colledg, as the making leases, and disposing the revenues, which was like interest in the world abroad, the true Bontsieu managed accordingly, and often the neighbours troubled with their differences, and forct to come in, and same are to revent work I propagate that a colline are the college. and appear to prevent wors Inconveniences than scolding and railing, which

\* e suspect Mr. Douce refers to the last paragraph, not the last sentence, which merely says, "Still shall not their high exceeding smother a long-entertained opinion of what might have been the result had chance or the protecting voice of the public called into action, the integrity, talent, and perseverance of

† The reader curious to understand the allusion here must turn to the volume whence we have extracted this letter, and he will find it explained in a MS note, beginning, "The wayward humour of George Steevens found a blacklead pencil record in the fly-leaf of his copy of ancient songs perpetuating the dagger thrusts of Ritson at Percy," &c.

was the daily conversation, we found; ever since the Foundation, it had been so, and saw no caus to think it would ever be otherwise. Whereupen, the matter fell, and nothing could be done, unless the nature of the men could be altered. His Grace used all the meanes and Authority he had, to coerce the contentious humour of this Colledg, but did not proceed to any legall executions upon them, nor had he, though Visitor by the Statutes, sufficient power to make an effectuale Reforme of them."—KRILEER.

HOLLAR'S ENGRAVING OF GREENWICH.—An impression of the engraving by Hollar of Greenwich has been recently purchased by the British Museum, of considerable interest, having on the scroll, in the left-hand corner, where the four Latin lines by H. Peacham are usually found, the following dedication to Henrietta Muria, Queen of Charles I.:—

Serenissima Potentissima et Excelus Principissa Henrietta Maria, Dei gratia, magna Brittania, Francia et Hibernia Regime, hano Grenovicensis tractus Tabellam, manu sua delineatam Wenceslaus Hollar, Bohë, Excellentissimi Arundellia et Surria Comitis Calator humillime dedicat, consecratq.

Vertue, who had access to all the celebrated collections of Hollar's works Vertue, who has access to all the celebrated collections of Hollar's works when engaged in compiling the catalogue of his engravings, was evidently unacquainted with the print in question in this particular state, for he describes it thus, "A Prospect of Greenwich for many miles to London," &c. (near a yard long) with four Latin Verses thereon. Neither was it in the fine collection formed by Mr. John Townsley. No other similar impression being known, is it possible this was the one specially presented to the Queen, or was the dedication suppressed on account of her Majesty's unpopularity at the time?—W. C. time ?-W. C.

A BROADSIDE BY JOHN TAYLOR, THE WATER POET .- The following is a description of an exceedingly rare, if not a unique, broadside now before us, and which we believe was purchased at the Stowe Sale. It is

An Unpartiall Memoriall of the late Valliant and bloody bickrings, and Battailes, betwixt the Warlike Spanish and the Hollanders, on the Coast of England, or Kent; which Battailes were manfully fought on two severall Fridayes, the 6th of September, and the 11 of October last, 1639. there were in the 66 Spanish Ships, 1924 peeces of Ordnance; to whom the 120 Sayle of Dutch men were not inferiour, in number or Vallour: as these following lines doth demonstrate.

Then follow 132 lines of verse, beginning-

Great Neptune late, prepar'd a bloody Feast, And mighty Mars invited was a Guest.

And ending-

Whilst Christians thus doe make each other sad, The Divell, and the Turke are onely glad. By John Tayler, (sic).

FINIS.

Printed at London, by Lo. 1639.

In three columns, the first containing 38 lines, the second 50, and the third 44 (total 182). The upper portion is a view of a naval engagement, at the top corners of which are two portraits in ovals—the one to the left being Martin Harper Trymp, that on the right Don Anthonio de Ocqvendo; and just beneath is a castle with "Douer" over it. This curious production of the Water Poet is not in the folio edition of his works, nor, as far as we can learn, is it mentioned in any list of them known to collectors.

#### QUERIES.

CRICKET.—Has history preserved the name of the man who in-invented the game of cricket? Struttgives no other account of it than that it gra-dually arose out of ruder games of ball which preceded it. But, surely the pre-sent scientific game, with its accurate distinctions and skilful arrangements, must have had a more definite origin than that. Considering its national character and its recent existence, one would suppose its history might easily be given.

GREAT BED OF WARE .- What is the date of the Great Bed of For whom made? and, is there any account of its origin extant?

CHAPTER AND VERSE.—What is the origin of the expression "Chapter and Verse":—JACOBUS.

[According to D'Israeli it originated just before the civil wars under Charles I., from the frequent use of appealing to the Bible by those whom South called, "Those mighty men at chapter and verse."]

RITSON'S SHARSPEARE NOTES.—The last lot in the sale of Mr. Ritson's consisted of "Shakspeare," by Johnson and Steevens, 8 vols., containing a great number of Manuscript Notes, Corrections, &c., &c., together with three volumes of "Manuscript Notes," by Mr. Ritson, prepared by him for the press, intending to publish it. This sale was as far back as 1803. But I am not aware that the manuscript in question has ever turned up. Perhaps some one of your incumerable readers may throw a light on their present "whereabouts"—D. D.

SWEARINGFON THE NEW TESTAMENT .- A Subscriber requests to be informed at what period the form of administering an oath by giving the witness the New Testament to kiss was first adopted in England. Also, whether the Jews had any popular form of oath in their law trials ?-

CHARTER HOUSE.—By the terms of the charter, no candidate was eligible for a Poor Brother if he possessed £24 per annum, or an estate in ralue worth £200. This was in 1627. Would any of your correspondents inform me what the equivalent would be, respectively, of these sums in money in cur day?—A FRIEND OF THE POOR BROTHERS.

Wife 'Selling.—English journals notify so frequently public sales of wives, with halters round their necks, by their husbands, that I have found it difficult in many parts of the Continent to convince foreigners, that all such transactions were illegal, and were punishable as misdemeanours contra lones mores. I wish, therefore, some one of your many correspondents would be so good as to state the crigin and object of that indecency; and whether at any period, and to what extent, it was countenanced by the law of England. Happily it does not appear to have ever extended to Scotland, Ireland, or perhaps to Wales.—Geo. Baillie, Glasgow.

### ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

Civic Poets.—In reply to the queries of your correspondent "Civis," in the Number for December 22, on this subject, I beg to say that the first establishment of a City laureate is involved in doubt. The following is the most complete list I have been able to obtain:—George Peele, John Taylor, Antheny Munday, Edward Gayton, Thomas Decker, T. B.\* Thomas Middleton, John Tatham, John Squire, Thomas Jorson, John Webster, Matthew Toulman, Thomas Heywood, and Elkanah Settle, with whom the office expired.

Guisens .- A correspondent in your "Memorabilia" requests GUIEERS.—A correspondent, in your "Memorabilia" requests some information concerning the origin of the masking and amateur acting of our sectish boys at Christmas. These "guisings" (for that is the proper spelling) are nothing more than a remnant of those mummings or "disguisements" which, some three or four centuries ago, were wont to delight the hearts of our ancesters both north and south of the Tweed. Although originally connected, no doubt, with the Christmas "Festival of Fools," they now retain nothing of their former religious, or rather irreligious, character, and are but surviving manifestations of the exuberance of spirit which pervades all classes in this carnival time of our northern latitudes. A sketch of aucient "mummers," taken from a manuscript of Edward III.'s sketch of aucient "mummers," taken from a manuscript of Edward III.' reign, may be seen in Strutt's "Sports and Pastimes," and in Fosbroke's "Encyclog adia of Antiquities."—T. P. JOHNSTON, Edinburgh.

Balaam's Ass.—Reuben, in the "Memorabilia" of Dec. 29, asks some queries respecting a pamphlet entitled "Balaam's Ass." The following extract, found amongst some MSS. of Dr. Birch, may interest him:—"InJune, 1613, a proclamation was issued against one Cotton, a native of the West of England, and a recusant, charging him with high treason against the King and State, for having published a very scandalous and railing book against his Mejesty, under the title of 'Balaam's Ass,' which was dropped in the gallery at Whitehall. Just at the time of the proclamation, Cotton happened to cross the Thames, and inquired of the watermen 'What news?' They, not knowing him, told him of the proclamation; upon which, on landing, he muffled himself in his cloak to avoid being known; but had not gone many paces when a friend met him and warned him of his danger, and advised him to surrender himself to the Earl of Southampton. He denied himself to be the author of the libel; but, his study being searched, amongst his papers were found many parts of the book, together with relics of those who had been executed for the gunpowder treason: one of Sir E. Digby's fingers, a toe of Thomas Percy, a bit of Catesby or Rookewood, and a piece of one Peter Lambert's ribs. Cotton was kept in the Tower till March, 1619, when the true author was discovered. It was said to have been Sir Robert Cotton who was imprisoned, but it was a noted Papist from the West of England of the same name."—J. T., Exeter.

TAYLOR, THE WATER POET.—I beg to inform your Correspondent. BALAAM'S Ass.—Reuben, in the "Memorabilia" of Dec. 29, asks

TAYLOR, THE WATER POET.—I beg to inform your Correspondent, who inquired for Taylor, the Water Poet's Works in a recent Number, that I have at present three copies which I shall be happy to show him at any time.—JOSEPH LILLY, 19, King-street, Covent-garden.

\* Of the name of this poet nothing is known.

#### CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

DELTA, W. P. T., and others.—THE NEW SERIES OF "LA REGENCE,"—From a letter! 18 received, we learn that the appearance of the opening number of this magazine is unavo'd-ably deferred for a few days. It will, preably, be published on the lat of February.

C. P. J. Yoxford. Our epinion shall be given next week.

THOMASIN.—They shall be examined; but usek communications, we may say at once, in reply to your query, are of no pecuniary value.

A. JOHNSON.—You may have two or more decease on the board at once besides the original onc, as we have had occasion to repeat so often, that we are tired of the question.

II. MOREIS.—The games forwarded shall be reported on shortly.

S. B., Torcross.—You are mistaken: look agats.

A. B.—When Stalemasic occurs the game is drawn.

T. N.—The Laws in question are net published.

E. J. H.—You may procure the best Chees diagrams of Messrs. Ashbee, &c., lithographers, Bedfyrd-street, Covent garden.

CHEKEMATE.—I. Problem No. 522 cannot be solved as you propose. 2. There is no difference between a Chees Problem and a Chees Raigma.

J. H. W.—Neat and promising, though very easy.

V. d. L. Brussels.—The long-delayed reply was dispatched a day or two since.

DE R., Parls.—We awalt impatiently the arrival of your first Number. For the rest due inquiry shall be made, and the result made known to you insumediately.

R. FOUTAIN and others.—Problem 653, causo be solved in three moves. You fail o observe that, if the Q Pawn is advanced, black can take it in passing.

C. W.—One of the best books for your purpose is Tomilinans's "Amusements of Chesa."

F. M., Beotle Hell.—You must have taken down the position wrong, for the moves you suggest to solve Problem No. 521, are impossible.

E. S. is thanked. The book shall be returned, atheugh we regret to say, from want of leisure, it has not even been onened.

SOLUTIONS of Problem No. 522, ly Alpha, J. Y. Bishop, D. D., A. G. Legard, F. M., Liverpool; Manta-topa, A. McD.; E. B., of Manchester; W. D., J. W., M. C. C., J. C. S., Pol

PROBLEM No. 624. By Mr. H. TURTON. BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

ON THE QUEEN'S BISHOP'S PAWN GAME. (To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

THE following phase in the defence of the Q B P opening, hitherto rejected by leading writers on the game as unsound, has lately been brought more immediately under my notice, from its spirited adoption by Mr. C. F. Smith in a correspondence game. Should the present analysis be accurately carried out, it will, in my opinion, furnish grounds sufficient for abandoning the customary made of attack in this opening; if, indeed, it do not tend to cut it off the acknowledged list in toto.

GAME I.

WHITE.

BLACK.

WHITE.

BLACK.

WHITE.

BLACK.

WHITE.

BLACK.

4. Pto Q 4th

Kttakes K P

3. P to Q B 3rd K Kt to B 3rd

K Kt to B 3rd

K Kt to B 3rd

WHITE,
1. P to K 4th
2. K Kt to B 3rd
3. P to Q B 3rd'
K Kt to B 3rd

The foregoing moves constitute the usual and most approved method of playing this epening. The present sketch will be devoted to an examination of the reply 5. B to Q B 4th, adopted by Mr. Smith (as referred to above), and which renders White's game seemingly indefen sible.

5. B to Q B 4th

Two of the principal authorities on this opening seem at variance m regard to White's best rejoinder at this point: M. Jaenisch recommending—6. Q to Q 5th; while Mr. Staunton (p. 185, "Handbook") counsels White to play 6. B to Q B 4th.

I propose to examine the consequences of 5. Q to Q 5th here. (The result 5. B to Q B 4th, shall be shown in Game II.)

6. Q to Q 5th Btakes K B P (ch)
7. K to K 2nd (best)
(He may also go to Q sq, for which see Variation A.)
7. P to K B 4th 7.
3. Q Kt to Q 2nd
(It is apparently disadvantageous to capture P en passant
Q Kt to K 2nd (best)

Q Kt to K 2nd (best)

(If, instead of the move in text, Black adopt 8. Kt takes Kt, White gains speedy advantage. See Variation B).

White has now the choice of the three following replies to Rlack's eighth move; viz., Q to Q B 4th—Q to Q Kt 3rd—and Q to Q 3rd (best); each of which I shall respectively examine.

11. Q to Q Kt 3rd B to Q Kt 3rd With an unquestionable advantage. . Q to Q B 4th P to Q 4th P takes P en pas. Kt takes P Second. 9. Q to Q Kt 3rd P to Q 4th 10. P takes P m pas. Q takes P 11. Kt takes Kt P takes Kt | 12. K takes B \* : P takes Kt | 13. P takes P Q B to K 3rd | And wins. \* 12. Kt to K Kt 5th B to K R 5th | 13. Q to K B 7th (ch) K to Q sq-and wins.

77.7%. 9. Q to Q 3rd (best) P to Q 4th Q or (test)

(If, instead of the raove in text, Black adopt
Kt takes Kt

| 12, Q to Q B 4th (ch) | K to R sq
| 13, Q R to Q or
| With a fine game.) 9. 10. B takes Kt 10. P takes P en pass Q takes P
11. Q takes Q
(This is evidently better than
11. Kt takes Kt)
11. P takes Q 12. Kt takes Kt
13. Kt to Kt 5th\*
14. Kt takes KP
15. Kt to Q 2nd
And White has an inferior game.

\* 13. K takes B Castles
14. B to K Kt5th Kt to Kt 3rd 15. B to Q B 4th (ch) K to R sq 16. Q R to Q sq.—White will ultimately lose

Variation A.

Commencing after Black's 6th move.
P to K B 4th 10. Q to Q 3rd
B to K Baq (best) 11. P takes P en pas.
Q Kt to K 2nd 12. Q takes Q
With the superior game. 7. K to Q sq 8. B to Q B 4th\* 9. Q Kt to Q 2nd P to Q 4th Q takes P Kt takes Q \* 8. B to Q 3rd Kt to K 2nd | 9. Q to Q Kt 3rd Wins as before. P to Q 4th, and

P to Q 4th In the above variation, White crnnot with advantage adopt 10. B to K Kt 5th, instead of the move in text.

The first five moves the same as in Game I. B to Q B 4th
Kt takes K B P
Q to K 2nd 8. R to K B sq Kt to Kt 5th And wins. 6. B to Q B 4th 7. Q to Q 5th \* 10. Q to Q 5th Kt to K 2nd
11. Q to Q B 4th P to Q 4th
And wins. \* 7. B takes B P (ch) K takes B 8. Kt to Kt 5th (ch) K to K sq 9. Q to K B 3rd R to K B sq

If the foregoing variations be correct, the attack in this opening will in future require to be a modification lately brought into vogue which consists in first player moving—5. P to Q 5th (instead of P takes K P), and to which I invented the defence—5. B to Q B 4th, leaving Q Kt en prise.

### IMPROVEMENT OF ESTATES.

THE land, though devised in portions to individuals, is still considered, as a whole, to belong to the nation; and the Legislature, in its name, exercises over it a controlling power. That it be properly managed and efficiently cultivated are in every sense subjects of great public importance. But complaints are continually made both of the management and cultivation; and of the landowners being, in most cases, poor in relation to their rank; -while the land is entailed they cannot improve it, nor sell a part of it, nor place a present incumbrance on it in order to provide for its future improvement. On this account Sir Robert Peel, when he proposed in 1846 to abolish the Corn-laws, also proposed, to enable the landowners who wished to drain their estates, to borrow money for the purpose, and charge their estates with the annual payment of the interest, and an additional yearly sum to liquidate the debt at the end of thirty years. That nothing unfair might be done to the heir, the outlay, it was proposed, should be sanctioned by a public officer. Such an Act was passed, and it was accompanied by an additional boon to the landlords, as a compensation for their supposed loss by the abolition of those laws, which turned out not to be a loss, but a very great gain to them. The Act authorises the Exchequer Bill Commissioners to issue £4,000,000 of the public money, in loans, to the landowners who might apply for them, to execute drainage works on their estates. When a portion of the works is completed it is examined by an Inspector of the Inclosure Commission; and on his certificate that the undertaking is proper, and the annual payment for it will be a fair charge on the estate, the money necessary to execute the works may be obtained from the Government. The payment of the interest and the repayment of the principal by annual instalments, are fixed as a first charge on the estate, so that the nation cannot lose by the advance, unless the land be swept away or become sterile and valueless. The landlords have made great use of this Act: they have borrowed almost the whole sum, and the drainage and cultivation of their estates have been much improved. But the Act is limited to drainage works, which were then in fashion; and, to manage land well, many other other things are requisite besides drainage. It must be divided into farms of a size suitable to the cultivation of each district and circumstances of society. For example, in the immediate neighbourhood of large towns it must be appropriated in comparatively small lots, well provided with all the fixtures necessary for horticulture: in such a neighbourhood a few acres are sufficient for a garden. Far away, among the hills of Northumberland or Scotland, it must be divided into much larger portions, with proper appliances to carry on the business of a grazier: there, farms may consist of many hundreds or thousands of acres. In Mexico, and other half-peopled countries, they are measured by square leagues. Every farm, in whatever situation, must have proper buildings, proper inclosures, proper and easy means of communication with every part, and it should be supplied with all kinds of machinery. In the modern system of cultivation each farm may be considered as a great factory, on which a large amount of fixed capital must be expended to make it a fit instrument for the abundant production of food.

To provide one kind of fixed capital—the drains underground, &c.the nation has been willing to make advances to the individual landowners; and now Mr. Humbert stops forward and proposes, in a pamphlet-the leng title of which we give below\*-that an Act be passed to enable landlords to borrow money from the public, on similar easy conditions to those just stated, in order to effect any and every kind of necessary improvement requiring fixed capital that may be supposed to add to the permanent value of an estate. Whether the money be advanced by the Government or private individuals, the landowners neither ought to nor do expect to obtain it without paying interest for it; and in the long run it might probably be as well for them to obtain it from individuals or companies as from Government; as the fixed rate of the latter, though it makes calculation easy, may be sometimes above and sometimes below the market rate. The source of the loan is, therefore, of little consequence. The great object is to enable the owners of settled and encumbered estates to obtain advances for the purpose of permanent improvements. To relieve them from their present restrictions, to set the landowners free, as traders have been set free, to make the best use possible of their power and of the land in their possession, seems a public duty. Indeed, such is now the pressure of population on the means of subsistence-and such it is likely to continue, while communication is becoming so cheap and easy as to bring the virgin soil of the far west of the United States into competition with our own soilthat it has become a matter of great public necessity to remove every legal or legislative obstacle to making the best use possible of every acre of land in the country. This is now required to ensure the national greatness. So far as Mr. Humbert's pamphlet tends to this end it obtains our hearty support. Such an Act as he proposes, though a poor substitute for freedom of property, will be useful. Judging from our past experience of the working of Sir Robert Peel's Act, Mr. Humbert seems quite justified in expecting, from extending its provisions, great improvement. It would enable landlords who, on entailed estates, are mere tenants for life, and very often will not lay out a farthing of their annual income on permanent improvements, of which their heirs-sometimes persons with whom they are not on friendly terms-would reap the chief advantages, to build and to plant, to make little railways throughout their estates, to erect machinery; and, in short, to make every farm a perfect instrument of production which every farmer of skill and capital would be glad to

It is somewhat astonishing, however, to find the landowners—the rich aristocracy of the country-complaining, by their agents, of their disabilities, of their means being inadequate to secure the effective cultivation of their own estates, and coming to the public and the Parliament for help, for which they submit their labour to public inspection, and their estates to public control. Instead of being free, independent, and powerful, they are hampered, dependent, and almost helpless. Their present condition is the necessary consequence of the circumstance on which they most pride themselves-viz., the preservation by entails of their old feudal power; and it is for us an additional recommendation of Mr. Humbert's plan, that it is virtually an interference with entails. It gives future pecuniary advantages for a present outlay, and thus substitutes, as far as it goes, the commercial principle for chieftainship in the appropriation, use, and management of land. The subject is one on which there is at present considerable agitation amongst landlords and tenants; and probably the efficient management of our soil, as a great public question, as well as a ques-tion between landlords and tenants, will speedily engage much atten tion. It is for the interest of all that restrictions should be quickly got rid of, entails gradually abated, and the occupation of the soil brought into harmony with the present circumstances of society, and be regulated consistently with the principles of freedom under which its chief business is a seven with the principles of freedom under which its chief business is now carried on.

\*" On the Advantages that would accrue to the Landed and Agricultural Interest of the United Kingdom, from a general Act of Parliament (analogous in principle to the Private Money Drainage Act of 1849), to enable Owners of Settled and Encumbered Estates to Borrow Money for their Improvement upon the security of the estates themselves. A Letter to the Right Hon. the Earl of Essex, by Charles F. Humbert, Land-agent."

### LITERATURE.

THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND, FROM THE ACCESSION OF JAMES II. By THOMAS BABINGTON MACAULAY. Vols. III, and IV. Longman (THIRD NOTICE.)

There is a very curious moral principle perpetually at work among the majority of men, making them spectators of the world rather than observers of it; and this principle, of which great artists become very soon aware by a sort of instinct, assiduous students, endowed with sufficient ability, learn by experience. Let us suppose that any ten persons in the casual throngs of some great town see for a few moments a face which is not very "marked." At the end of the week-nay, sooner-nine out of the ten on beholding the same face again would not be conscious that they had ever looked on it before. Were it a little more "marked," a smaller proportion of the ten would still remain equally unconscious of any previous view of it. Were it some very unusual face, nine out of the ten would probably remember that somewhere or other they had noticed it before; but where, they would not remember, nor when. Their attention was fixed for a moment by the peculiarity of it, and this momentary arrest of the attention is the cause of their subsequent recollection. Now it is the very first object of all art to fix, to arrest attention,-and this is effected, as we thus perceive, by what we have called a "marked" trait of any kind. The less remarking your auditors are, it is quite obvious that more remarkable must be that on which you wish to detain the volatility and dissipation of their minds. That is the reason why, in proportion as the class for which the writer or the artist works, is large and miscellaneous, in the same proportion he is obliged (under pain of being di-regarded, and of failing to get that audience or that circle) to use ruder and more exaggerated touches, more glaring hues more startling contrasts, and a more sustained audacity and breadth of manner. To an habitually observant person, and habitually closely observant, the face which would commonly be termed "a marked face" is not more marked than a thousand others. He will admit that there is some feature very prominent, and that it does help to individualise that countenance; but to him, in other less-noticed countenances, there is something equally noticeable. He knows, however, that this is not practically the case with the crowd; and if he wished to paint (for the crowd) one of those less-pronounced faces, he would not leave that which produced upon himself its proper and individualising effect in the relative modesty and the subdued proportion of nature, but he would bring it into even still greater prominence. It is true that this departure from the reality makes the result more real to the mass of minds; and that by means of a likeness thus judiciously altered, but altered by carrying out the truth a little further in its own direction, most people would recognise the original more quickly than by means of a portrait strictly—and, if we may so say, servilely—faithful to the absolute life. A few would murmur, but the multitude would be struck. The performer-we will suppose him some gifted author-could say, not 'populus me sibilat, at mihi plaudo ipsc domi," but judices me sibilant, at plaudit mihi populus.

Where there is a perfect honesty of purpose this literary jugglery may be used with even an increased truth of result; but as it consists simply of altering a little the proportions of those elements which constitute character, without eliminating any of them, and, therefore, without the character, without eliminating any of them, and, therefore, without the hazard of being generally suspected of imposture, a dishonest writer, possessed of the requisite skill, could alter these proportions with the like impunity for a false result. He would not make that predominant and sovereign expression which was truly the most marked, the most remarkable; but would deepen by the same art some subordinate feature, and obscure those which controlled it.

and obscure those which controlled it.

A precisely similar impression is practicable with respect to events and to the general situation of affairs. Here, however, it must be allowed that a writer holds even his ordinary readers less at his mercy. Description and epithets are not the sole weapons which he must use. He is obliged to employ reasonings to a certain extent; he asks for conclusions from principles, as well as for impressions about characters; he must argue sophistically concerning what is still notorious, as well as revive in distorted effigy what has faded from unlettered remembrance. It is easier to guard ourselves against the fallacies of a historian's disquisitions than against the feelings excited instinctively by the lineaments of a historian's linst the feelings excited instinctively by the lineaments of a historian's

against the feelings excited instinctively by the lineaments of a historian's gallery of actors.

We need not say that Mr. Macaulay, all through the four volumes of his history, labours—directly in some places, indirectly everywhere else—the raise our estimate of William III. The public is at present aware of this pervading tendency, as well as of the author's consistent Whiggery and unintermitted partisanship. Indeed, the more this fact is stated, the more generally it is proclaimed by critics, the better for the book. We are certain that its charms are less grudgingly, and more unanimously, allowed precisely because everybody feels that everybody else will refuse it as a tribunal from which the memoirs of our ancestors can receive judgment. Thousands would be upjust to its surprising merits, only that they are

tribunal from which the memoirs of our ancestors can receive judgment. Thousands would be urjust to its surprising merits, only that they are assured that its own injustice is innocuous.

This is the broad view which we venture to take of the performance. We were rather pained by the line into which a powerful morning contemporary chose to deviate, after comments more worthy of the theme. It is not a few trivial and clerical mistakes in subordinate facts—the statement or the omission of which would be about equally important—that ought to determine our estimate of this stupendous effort of uncandid genius. Few writers are less obnoxious to this sort of criticism —that ought to determine our estimate of this stupendous effort of uncandid genius. Few writers are less obnoxious to this sort of criticism than Mr. Macaulay. His knowledge is as startling for the muntteness of its accuracy as for the amplitude of its range. What matters it that the corpse of Jeffreys should be rotting, not in the Tower, but in the cametery of St. Mary's, Aldermanbury? Even the Duke of Schomberg is a more important memory for his hero life and soldier death than for the spot which may have received his ashes. Nor are the circumstances eited from a contemporary journal by Mr. Macaulay quite irreconcilable with Swift's mortuary Latin; though, when the historian had mentioned the leaden coffin which was to secure the embalmer's labour, he might, undoubtedly, have also well noticed the poet's epitaph which recorded the final destination of what that coffin held. It is equal secondary that Craggs was the Duchess of Norfelk's footman, not the Duchess of Cleveland's; but as to Mrs. Bracegirdle's residence, which was in Howard-street, not Drury-lane (never in Drury-lane?), we which was in Howard-street, not Drury-lane (never in Drury-lane?), we really feel astonishment that such infinitesimal errors should be mentioned at all in an article proposing to note the characteristics of a work, in which they are not characteristical, but exceptional. The truth is this, that with regard to minor details Mr. Macaulay has taken much more pains to restore to the public knowledge any circumstances which might have fallen out of it than to make sure of a perfectly exact re-statement of more accessible and better-known particulars. His minute additions to the stores of our memory are all debts which we owe to his research; his inadvertent mistatement of more easily attained parts of history cost us nothing. He has used trouble to increase our information; and, if in a few other cases he has been less on his guard, the remissness is only where he knew there was no danger of permanently misleading his readers. To this few other cases he has been less on his guard, the remissness is only where he knew there was no danger of permanently misleading his readers. To this we must in conscience add that, when laboriousness so immense is manifested, it refutes the insinuation of negligence, and ought to atone a thousandfold for such trivial blunders,—which resemble but the occasional hesitations of an accomplished orator, who, nevertheless, transports his audience, though he does not exhaust his subject. Great labour, in fine (to dismiss the question), inevitably entails these sparse inequalities. Diffuseness, not parsimony, in details is the true fault of the author. There is a passage, however, in which, under its very gentlest, as well as most justifiable, form, appears that spirit which is the grand vice of Mr. Macaulay's history—the universal, the omnipresent endeavour throughout the work to deduce from even the least apt conditions, some moral or lesson of Whig editication, or of Glorious-Memory panegyric. Nay, he bends into his apology the reluctant evidence of the most refractory facts:—

It was well known that the King, who treated the English nobility and

It was well known that the King, who treated the English nobility and gentry so ungraciously, could, in a small circle of his own countrymen, be easy, friendly, and even jovial [query, "very convivial"?], could pour out his feelings garrulously [query, "with fluent coarseness, and hilarious brutaity"?], could fill his glass, perhaps, too often [indulgent, nay tender historian!]; and this was, in the view of our forefathers, an aggravation of his offences. Yet our forefathers should have had the sense and the justice to acknowledge that the patriotism which they considered a virtue in themselves, could not be a fault in him. could not be a fault in him.

We pause here, not to refute-for it would occupy us through many of

these columns—the enormous daring, the unblashing hardihool of this these columns—the enormous daring, the unplushing naturally of this complicated sc phism, so succinctly and so neatly condensed into one essay-flavoured scn'ence; but we beg the reader to meditate well on what the author here means, and bring to the criterion of the same political morality Mr. Macaulay's doctrine, William's sentiments, and the conduct of another English Sovereign who afterwards filled the throne:-

another English Sovereign who afterwards filled the throne:—

It was unjust to blame him for not at once transferring to our island the love which he bore to the country of his birth. If in essentials he did his daty towerds England, he might well be suffered to feel at heart an affectionate preference for Holland. Nor is it a reproach to him that he did not in this season of his greatness discard companions who had played with him in his childhood, who had stood by him firmly through all the vicissitudes of his youth and manhood, who had, in defiance of the most hathsome and deadly forms of infection, kept watch by his sick-bed; who had, in the thickest of the battle, thrust themselves between him and the French swords, and whose attachment was not to the Stedtholder, or to the King, but to plain William of Næssau. It may be added that his old friends could not but rise in his estimation by comparison with his new courtiers. To the end of his life all his Dutch comrades, without exception, continued to deserve his confidence. They could be out of humour with him it is true; and, when out of humour, they could be sullen and rude; but never did they, even when most angry and unreasonable, fail to keep his secrets, and to watch over his interests with gentlemanlike and soldierlike fidelity. like and soldierlike fidelity.

sonable, fail to keep his secrets, and to watch over his interests with gentlemanlike and soldierlike fidelity.

Now, both in this passage and in a passage immediately following it
there is the one-sided dexterity of an advocate, not the judicial serenity of
the historian. "Our ancestors should have had the sense and justice to
acknowled that"—in short, that William's "affectionate Dutch preferences" were a merit in an English King! For what did our forefathers
make William their King? Over whose "interests" was it that they intended there should be the necessity for "watching with gentlemanlike
fidelity," under William? Was the compact under which they retained
this new advocate, was the bargain under which they hired this new
soldier, that English interests, English resources, and English dignities
should all be used—not primarily in an English sense, but as subordinate
to William's previous Dutch quarrels and Continental policy?

Well,—then Mr. Macaulay proceeds to describe the hideous maladministration which existed under the new Sovereign. The reader might expect,
perhaps, that the historian would abstain from commentary here—the
circumstance of excellent government being generally more creditable than
bad government can ever be to the Head of a State. The reader would be
very much mistaken. Mr. Macaulay turns even the maladministration in
question into a double party profit. Causes precede effects; the causes of
this evil were due, therefore, to Charles and James and their Tory rule.
A rebuke for his enemies. See from what William delivered the land—
not a moment too early! A eulogy for his friends.

In short, there is no phase of the time which the untiring ingenuity and
inexhaustible skill of the author do not force into an appearance calculated to enhance our ideas of Whig wisdom and probity, and to estrange
our feelings from Tory wickdness and folly. And all this is done with
a gravity of tone, a fullness of matter, a rotundity of language, and a richness of imagination which enchant the m

tialities which have coloured the whole tenour of the work.

WILLS.—The will of Field-Marshal the Right Hon. Fitzroy J. H. S. Baron Raglan, G.C. B., has been proved in London under £20,000; it was made in England in April, 1851, bequeathing all to Lady Raglan,—The will of the Hon. Augusta Georgians Frederica Fitzclarence, £1000.—The Right Hon. Lady Frances Anne Hope, £30,000.—Samuel Rogers, Esq. (the poet and banker). of Clement's-lane, and St. James's-place, Westminster, £40,000.—Sir John Robert Cave Brown Cave, Batt., of Kenilworth, £4000 personalty.—Dame Frances Gardiner, of Roche Court, Southampton, £6000.—W. F. Chambers, M.D., Southampton, £35,000.—John Bennett, Esq., Saleston, Glamorgan, £45,000.—Captain T. W. Rocke, R.N., £40,000.—Rev. John Eagles, Clifton, Eristol, £6000.—John Ledsam, Military Knight, Windsor Castle, £1000.

Chaptrable Brougers.—John Jarvis, Esq., Circus-road, St.

Eristol, £6000.—John Ledsam, Military Knight, Windsor Castle, £1000.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—John Jarvis, Esq., Circus-road, St. John's Wood, ressonalty £90,000, has bequeathed to St. Mary's Hospital, £500; School of Industry for Female Orphans, £500; and to the Aged and Infirm Journeymen Tailers, £500.—Mrs. Jane Herbert, Queen-square, Bi omsbury, £70,000 rersonalty, has bequeathed to the National Benevolent, the Spitaifields Benevolent, the Shipwrecked Marin-rs', and to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, £100 to each, and £50 to each of the following:—London School for the Blind, Wansteed Infant Orphan Asylum, the Free Hospital, Church Missionary, Strangers' Friend, and the Friendly Female Society.—Miss Mary Crank, of Liverpool, has bequeathed £100 to \$5. James's School, and £50 to each of the following:—Liverpool Infirmary, Blue Coat Hospital, School for the Blind, Ladies' School, St. Mark's School, end Liverpool Dispensaries.

CLEARING AWAY OF THE PARIS EXHIBITION BUILDING .- The part CLEARING AWAY OF THE FARIS EXHIBETION DUILDING.—The part of the Champs Elysées near the Exhibition Palace is changing its appearance. The Rotonde des Pancramas is cleared out, and the old doors and windows are being replaced. It is said that Colonel Langlois will soon establish there a pancrama of Sebastopol. The bridge thrown over the Cours la Reine to pass from the Rotonde into the Long Gellery, appropriated to the machines, is being demolished, as well as the galleries for agricultural products and carriages. The Government will sell all the timber, planks, &c., on the 28th. The Palace of the Beaux-Arts will also scon disappear.

AN ANTI-RUSSIAN DRAMA AT BERLIN.—The performance of a new piece at one of the minor theatres of Berlin was prevented last week, by an application from the Russian Minister there, who protested against a dramatic representation, having for its title "Merely a Soul," and its subject one that turns upon the fates and fortunes of certain Russian Serfs. In spite of the piece having been so altered as that a generous Russian Prince is made to interfere, manumit the lovers, and make everybody happy at the end, the interdiction was not withdrawn.

AUSTRIAN RELIGION STATISTICS.—It appears from certain statistical data recently published that the number of Protestants of the Helvetic and Augsburg confession in the Austrian empire amounts to 3,450,000; whilst the number of these who belong to the old Greek confession amounts to 3,62,000; and the number of Unitarisms amounts to 50,000. It follows, therefore, that nearly one-sixth of the population of the Austrian monarchy consists of non-Catholics.

LITERATURE IN FRANCE.—The Journal de la Librairie has just LITERATURE IN FRANCE.—The Journal de la Libraira has just published a statistical account of the literary and artistic productions of France during forty-four years. From 1st November, 1811, to 31st December, 1855, inclusively—that is to say, in forty-four years and two months—there were published in French bocks, Letin or Greek classics, and in foreign languages, 271.994 works on different subjects; 47,125 engravings, drawings, lithographic prints, &c.; and 17,449 musical works: making altogether a total of 336,868 publications. The year 1855 itself produced \$235 works in French, classics, and foreign languages, 1105 musical works, and 2857 engravings, lithographic and photographic prints: making a total of 12,197 publications. The year 1855, as regards books, has been the most prolific of the whole forty-four years.

The Conv. There were Preset.—An excitent firm in the Corn.

THE CORN TRADE WITH RUSSIA .- An eminent firm in the corn for profit, supposing there should be no blockad.

of the navigation next spring.—Dublin Paper.

### GRAND MUSIC HALL, IN THE SURREY GARDENS.

GRAND MUSIC HALL, IN THE SURREY GARDENS.

The well-conducted place of amusement known as "The Royal Surrey Zoological Gardens," having for a quarter of a century been largely patronised by all classes of visitors, is about to present several new alterations for the holiday-seeker. To carry these arrangements into effect a Company has been formed, embracing the names of gentlemen high in the musical profession, with M. Jullien as musical director and conductor. The projectors of the enterprise state that London is deficient in musical establishments of the above description, a deficiency which this Company propose to provide for, by the erection of a superb Music Hall; and, when we consider that it will have the advantage of being located in a space of ten acres (so difficult to be procured at a convenient distance from the heart of London), the prospect of success is very promising. It is proposed to lay out the ground under the superintendence of an eminent landscape surveyor, after the most approved fashion; terraces, aviaries, fountains—every variety of flowering plants; buildings for the display of landscape curveyor, after the most approved fashion; terraces, aviaries, fountains—every variety of flowering plants; buildings for the display of unique and interesting exhibitions; and a grand pictorial design by Danson, will be prominent novelties. In the new Hall vocal and instrumental music of the highest class will be performed. The auditory will be capable of accommodating 10,000 persons; access being had under a covered way, thus securing the visitors against unfavourable weather; whilst a noble terrace, surrounding the building, will enable promenaders to enjoy the music in fine weather.

We are glad to learn that the public have already responded most liberally to the proposed enterprise; more than three-fourths of the capital being

We are glad to learn that the public navealiready responded most locally to the proposed enterprise; more than three-fourths of the capital being subscribed. The building has been already commenced, from the designs of Mr. Horace Jones, the eminent architect, 16, Furnival's Inn.

We should add, that the design includes a suite of refreshment-rooms, which it will be the purpose of the management to provide with the best refreshments on the most economical scale.

#### CHARLES KEAN.

Charles John Kean, the second and only surviving son of that great original genius, Edmund Kean, was born in Ireland, at Waterford, where his father happened to be performing with the company which annually paid a short visit to the "urbs intacta." His mother, Mary Chambers, was also a n. tive of Waterford, descended from the highly-respectable family of Cuffe, long settled in that county. In his fourteeuth year he was placed at Eton to complete his education, his father fixing his allowance or board and tuition at £300 perannum. His tutor was the Rev Mr. Chapman, afterwards Bishop of Ceylon. Many of his contemporaries at that seat of classic learning have won fame and fortune by personal ability, integrity, and perseverance—innate elements which raisemen above the crowd, even when unassisted by the accidents of fortune. The same impelling causes have placed his own name high in the distinguished list.

When Charles Kean entered Eton, in the happy sunshine of boyhood, and with bright prospects before him, he had been led by both his parents to expect the inheritance of an ample fortune, and had been repeatedly assured that he should choose his profession. His mother preferred the Church; his father inclined to the Navy, but his own predilection was decidedly for a military career. There can be no doubt whatever that Edmund Kean might have maintained his family in all the elegances of life, and have left behind him a realised sum approaching to £100,000. Since the days of Garrick no actor had received so much money in so short a space of time. But clouds had been gradually darkening, and a crisis was at hand. It is needless here to dwell on particulars, or to say more than that, in his seventeenth year, the autisets of this brief menoir was compelled to adopt the stage as the only possible channel through which he could obtain subsistence for himself and his mother. Thus Charles Kean became an actor. Necessity, and not preference, decided his lot in life. His first appearance took place at Drury Lane, in the cha



MR. CHARLES KEAN AS "HAMLET."

In a few years he reached this long-coveted point of his ambition; and in 1838 reappeared in the metropolis with a degree of fame which no country actor had ever achieved before, and repeated his opening character of Hamlet for twenty-one nights (twelve without intermission) to a succession of houses more crowded than any that had been attracted since the first appearance of his father in 1814. During this season he received the high compliment of a public dinner in the saloon of Drurylane Theatre, on which occasion he was also presented with a magnificent silver wase, value £300. At this dinner Lord Morpeth, now the Earl of Carlisle and Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, was to have presided; but he was detained unexpectedly in the House of Commons, and the chair was taken, and most ably filled, by the Vice-President, the Marquis of Clanricarde. Above 150 persons were present, including many names eminent by their talent and literary reputation. A similar tribute has been often paid to celebrated men on the close of a long public career; but to a beginner on his outset this was without precedent. The speeches, as may be supposed, were elequent and character-

beginner on his outset this was without precedent. The speeches, as may be supposed, were eloquent and characteristic. That of Charles Kean in particular was remarkable for the modest and unassuming tone in which he spoke of himself and his pretensions.

From the period of this great success in Hamlet, followed up by Richard the Third and Sir Giles Overreach, there remained no longer any doubt as to the position which Charles Kean was thence-forward to hold. His place in the foremost rank of the profession was established. From this he has advanced step by step, outstripping competition, until

lished. From this he has advanced step by step, outstripping competition, until he has reached the summit, and stands enrolled on that exalted level with the most illustrious of his predecessors.

In January, 1842, Mr. C. Kean married Miss Ellen Tree—an attachment of long standing, and in every respect "a well-assorted union." With this amiable and accomplished lady he not only obtained a large addition to his worldly store, but an endowment of more inestimable price—the certainty of doobtained a large addition to his worldly store, but an endowment of more inestinable price—the certainty of domestic happiness. They have only one child, a daughter, now in her thirteenth year. In 1851, in conjunction with Mr. Keeley, Charles Kean entered on the management of the Princess' Iheatre; but the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent, at the close of the first season, and he has since then wielded the dramatic sceptre alone. How he has done so, with what satisfaction to the public, and increased reputation to himself—with what unprecedented accuracy and effect, with what magnificent acting, as well as the most minute attention to all the subordinate mechanical appliances—the great plays of Shakspeare, such as "Hamlet," "Henry the Fourth," "King John," "Richard the Third," "Maoueth," and "Henry the Eighth," have been placed before the public, are subjects of recent notoriety and universal encomium.

When her Maiesty commenced the

subjects of recent notoriety and universal encomium.

When her Majesty commenced the series of private performances at Windsor Castle, which have had such a beneficial influence on our national drama, and restored the prestige of fashion which had long been withdrawn, Mr. C. Kean was selected as director, a post of great honour, and a most flattering mark of Royal favour, but one at the same time beset with difficulties, and requiring in its discharge the most consummate tact, impartiality, and delicacy—all of which rare qualities he has exhibited on many trying occasions. It was at one time very currently reported that he was about to receive a more permanent and substantial token of the satisfaction he



THE MUSIC-HALL TO BE ERECTED IN "THE SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS."-(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



HAMLET'S GRAVE," ELSINORE .- (SEE NEXT PAGE.)

had given in the highest quarter. We feel quite certain that the realisation of this rumour would have been hailed with equal delight by the public and the profession of which Mr. C. Kean is such a distinguished ornament. Whether in his private character, or on public grounds, as an actor and manager, a more appropriate instance could ccarcely be selected as an exception to the rule of precedent. Poets, painters, and sculptors, scientific and scholastic professors, have often been distinguished by titles, pensions, and honorary degrees; but the art which combines to some extent the blended qualities and excellences of all has never yet (in England) been made the subject of equal consideration.

FRAGMENT OF THE BLACK FRIARS' MONASTERY IN THE "TIMES" OFFICE.

BENEATH the office in which the Times is printed there existed until lately a portion of the ancient wall of London, about the time of Edward II. To this spot the Black Friars came from Holborn, in 1276, to a piece of ground procured for them by Rooksley, Mayor of London. Robert Kil-

warby, Archbishop of Canterbury, built for them a church early in the reign of Edward I. In 1282 they obtained license to break down the City wall, and remove it westward, for the enlargement of their church. Edward and his Queen Elinor were great benefactors to the new convent: here the King kept his charters and records, and great numbers of the nobility dwelt in the precinct. In 1522 the Emperor Charles V. of Spain was lodged here by Henry VIII. In the church divers Parliaments and other great meetings were held. The precinct was very extensive, was walled in, had four gates. In the View of London, in 1543, in the Sutherland Collection, the Church of the Blackfriars is shown with a lofty tower and spire, and the end towards the Fleet River is flanked with two large turrets. After the Dissolution part of the church was fitted up for parochial use, but it was destroyed by the Great Fire of 1666. Taking advantage of the privilege of sanctuary which the precinct epjoyed, Burbage, the player, when ejected from the City, built in Blackfriars a theatre, and here maintained his ground against the City and the Puritans. Shakepeare had a share in this theatre, and part of its site is now called Playhouse-yard. The poet possessed other property here, as attested by a deed of conveyance to Shak-Edward and his Queen Elinor were great benefactors to the new

speare of a house bought by him in 1612-13; and the deed is preserved in the City of London Library, at Guildhall.

The Church of the Black Friars immediately adjoined the site or the theatre; for a plinth and foundation of one of the buttresses of the church have, according to the Builder, "been brought to light after being buried 300 years; to turn up in such a position, too—in the midst of the printing-house of the Times newspaper. The plinth stands on a mass of ragstone and chalk, six feet high. The plinth itself projects from what was the face of the wall, 4 feet 5 inches from east to west; is 2 feet 6½ inches wide, and 2 feet 4 inches high, including a chamfer, 2 inches high which runs round it. Close to the buttress, on the south side of it, is what would seem to have been the jamb of a doorway. It is interesting to reflect on this remnant of the Medieval Church, grown round and pressed out of sight by the most wonderful and momentous result of intelligence, organisation, and capital in the world. The conjunction is a fit subject for a poem."

These interesting relics had long been preserved at the *Times* office but, their removal being inevitable, to gain room, our Artist has placed the fact upon illustrative record, beside another group of fragments of Old London.



FRAGMENTS OF THE BLACK FRIARS' MONASTERY, PRESERVED AT THE OFFICE OF "THE TIMES."



FRAGMEN'S OF ST. JOHN'S-GATE, CLERKENWELL .- (SEE NEXT PAGE.)

#### HAMLET'S GRAVE, ELSINORE.

The view which our Artist has pictured in the accompanying Illustration is a scene of very varied interest. A short distance north-west of Elsineur is the small Royal château of Marienlist. The pleasure-grounds behind the château are open to the public. They occupy the site of an old fortification on the crest of the hill. Nothing can be more lovely than the views from hence, as seen beneath the luxuriant shade of the fine trees. At one sweep the eye ranges over the town of Elsineur, the noble fortress of Kronberg, the Sound, the town of Helsinborg on the opposite coast, and the plains of Sweden, with the blue waters of the Baltic bounding the horizon on the south in the far distance. Towards evening it becomes additionally interesting, as in summer there are usually a number of vessels entering the Sound, previously to anchoring are usually a number of vessels entering the Sound, previously to anchoring for the night.

In a very pleasant work, entitled "The Log of the Pet," by the Rev. R. B. Hughes, lately published, we find this glimpse of the scene of our Artist's picture :-

We dropped down to Elsineur, where we stayed Sanday, and saw Hamlet's walk, "the dreadul summit of the cliff" of Shakspeare; the "wild and atomy steep" of Campbell.

In reality, however, it is a very meek little hillook, not very much higher than Tower-hill, and not for a moment to be compared in wildness, storminess, or steepness, to Greenwich-park.

The castle, however, is a beautiful building; some parts are of great antiquity, and the chamber where Holger Danske, the indigenous hero of the Danes, was imprisoned, in the year two of the Creation, is still to be seen.

The fortifications are very slight, and altogether unworthy of the important position which they occupy; the garrison consists chierly of Holsteiners, whose idelity cannot be trusted among their own kinsfolk and acquaintance.

Hamlet's grave is marked by a single stone obelisk, evidently of very early date; it is surrounced by tables and chairs, where citizens from Copenhagen consume beer and cortee, and deale with their heeltags the sepulchre of a King.

Elsineur, though by no means the wild romantic spot described by poets, is a very pretty and interesting place. The roads are usually crowded with ahipping, and the straits, two miles wide, are dated with the sails of ships of every maintime people. All vessels, except yachts, and I supposs menofwar, pay certain dues to the Danes on passing through the Sound; and formerly it was customary for every passing ship to lower her topasils, in honour of the Danish flag. This usage has been abandoned, I suppose only because the Danes had not the power to enforce it; and the Yankees declare that the Scund dues shall follow.

#### RELICS OF ST. JOHN'S GATE AND BERKLEY-HOUSE, CLERKENWELL.

Many a curious matter connected with old London is turned up and passed over without notice. In this instance, however, the care of Mr. W. P. Griffith, of St. John's-square, has enabled us to engrave the accom-

panying remains.

No. I has formed part of the basement of the present gate, which was erected A D. 1504—this was turned up in the hay-yard situated a short distance from the structure which has so many literary and other associations.

distance from the structure which has so many literary and other associations.

No. 2 is still more venerable, and is part of the old gate rai-ed by the Knight's Templare about A.D. 1113, and destroyed by Wat Tyler and the rebels. The zigzag cruam nt and central flower are in parts very perfect and beautifully chiseled. The scallops still on the badges of the Crusaders have particular interest. On parts of the stone the traces of ire are distinctly visible. This antiquity was built into a wall in Berkleystreet, Clerkenvell, and was, when Mr. Grifflith found it, covered with numerous coatings of whitewash.

No. 3 is also from Berkley-street—it is a Moulded Brick of large size, of the date of Queen Elizabeth's time — perhaps enrier; and is no doubt a portion of the mansion of Sir Maurice Berkley, standard-bearer to Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Queen Elizabeth. These moulded bricks, which form such a pleture sque ornament on various buildings, both religious and domestic, might be used to a greater extent with much advantage at present, the removal of the Excise duties on bricks having put an end-to-existing difficulties.

No. 4 is a Mediæval Corbal, of a cruciform device.

### NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

A sword of honour has been presented by the inhabitants of Beaumaris to Lieutenant Hampton, of the 5th Dragoon Guards, who attained his majority on Wednesday last.

attained his majority on Wednesday last.

On Saturday Mr. Francis P. Smith received a letter from the First Lord of the Admiralty, communicating the intelligence that, on the recommendation of Viscount Palmerston, her Majesty has been pleased to confer upon him a life pension of £200 per annum in consideration of the services he had rendered his country as the first proposer and fitter of the screw to the mercantile marine and fleet of Great Britain.

The number of men to be voted for the fleet in the forthcoming Naval Estimates is 76,000 (including 10,000 boys and 16,000 marines). The number voted last year was a total of 70,000. The increase in this year's estimates is 6000 men and officers to complete the complements of the gun and mortar-boats, the expense of whose wages will be about £273,000, and about £140,000 for victualling; making a total increase under this head of the war service of about £413,000.

head of the war service of about £413,000.

The following ships are in harbour at Spithead, and in dock and basins, fitting out or refitting, at Portsmouth:—Duke of Wellington, 131; Marlborough, 131; St. Vincent, 101; Cesar, 91; Victor Emmanuel, 91; Rodney, 90; Exmouth, 90; Calcutta, 84; Colossus, 81; Blenheim, 60; Shannon, 51; Impérieuse, 51; Arrogant, 47; Pylades, 21; Falcon, 17; Rosamond, 6; Vulcan, 6; Dragon, 6; Centaur, 6; Basitsk, 6; Fury, 6. Eighteen gun-boats and several mortar-vessels, besides flag, gunnery, training, and dépôt ships, magazines, receiving-ships, yachts, tenders, tugs, and other craft. It is stated that we have at the present time forty-five sail-of-the-line in commission, with upwards of 170 heavy frigates and corvettes, supported by 200 screw gun-boats and mortar-vessels, manned by 70,000 disciplined seamen and 18,000 available marines; besides 240 of the finest transports in the world, employed to convey troops and provisions wherever required.

Mr. Watts, chief assistant to the Surveyor of the Navy has

Mr. Watte, chief assistant to the Surveyor of the Navy has been down in the north among the shipbuilders, to see how many gun-boats and mortar-vessels they can construct between this time and the advance of the fleet for the next campaign in the spring; and contracts have been entered into with tirms at Newcastle, Liverpool, and elsewhere; so it may be expected that a large flotilla of these important adjuncts to our fleet will be ready for service by the time the Balue shall become navigable.

become navigable.

The Chesapeake, 50, screw, in Chatham dockyard, fitting for commission, is progressing very fast, both with her internal fittings and rigging, and is expected to be ready early this month. The Sappho, 12, will be out of the hands of the dockyard by the 11th inst. The saw-mills in this dockyard are working night and day to keep pace with the shipwrights on the Eina, floating battery, and other pressing works. The workmen at the metal-mills are also employed night and day to meet the wants of the service.

Programmer as proceedings in the metapoolis with work vices.

RECAULTING is proceeding in the metropolis with much vigour, of only for the regular troops, but for the auxiliary forces, Land

Prince Albert inspected the Hants Constabulary at Aldershott yesterday, under the command of Captain Harris. His Royal Highness admired the appearance of the men, as likewise the condition of their horses. His Royal Highness afterwards went round the huts, stables, stores, &c.; the whole of which met with his approval.

The steam-ship Great Britain, having been again taken up by Government, is being resisted and repaired, to be made available for the conveyance of thoops. She will sail from Liverpool on the 5th of February, with about 1100 troops for Malta. The screw-steamer Sarah Sands is also being retited at Liverpool for the transport service.

The ship wrights and sawyers employed in the construction of the gun and mortar vessels on the Wear, have demanded, and were last week paid, a second advance of wages—the ship wrights 6d. per day extra, making their pay £2 8s. per week; and the sawyers 3d. per 100, making their pay 5s. per 100 feet for oak. The wages at the yards on private work remain the same—namely, ship wrights 6s, per day, and sawyers, 4s. 3d. per 100 feet for oak. There are upwards of 300 men employed on the gunvessels, four of which are nearly ready for leunching.

Public Income and Expenditure — An account ordered to be printed last August, but not published till Monday, gives the income and expenditure of the United Kingdom for three years, ended the 31st of March, 1855. In the year ended the 5th January, 1853, the income was £57,755,571, and the expenditure £55,293,867. In the year ended the 5th of January, 1853, the income was £58,962,512, and the expenditure £55,769,252. Thus far there was an excess of income over expenditure; but in the year ended the 31st of March, 1855, the former amounted to £64,091,571, and the latter to £70,236,817; leaving a deficiency of £6,145,246.

### EMIGRATION-WORK AND WAGES.

A MOST remarkable circumstance has occurred lately in Ireland. Many-we believe, hundreds of-emigrants have returned thither from New York and other parts of America. Ireland becoming a better home for the Celt than the United States is an extraordinary, but, we believe a transitory, circumstance. So late as August, 1851, it was supposed that too many labourers could not be brought into the States; but then a great interruption to traffic, to railway extension. and to business generally occurred, and through the greater part of 1855 employment was extremely scanty in the cities of America. At the same time Ire and was flourishing; labour was required; and the stream of emigration for a moment, but only for a moment, rolled back from the west. Permanently, however, the stream must go the other way. "The soil of Great Britain and Ireland is so monstrously menopolised in large pieces by a few thousand families," says Mr. Vere Foster, in a little pamphlet entitled "Work and Wages," "and the laws so impede its sale during the life of the owner, or the division at his death," that it cannot be rendered available for the people. Across the Atlantic there are, however, many millions of acres annually disposed of to be had for the small sum of 5s. an acre :last year, as we learn by the President's message just arrived, 15,000,000 acres were sold; -and the stream of population must permanently continue to run from ireland and England, and from Europe generally, to the continent of America. This is as certain and as natural as that the air rushes in to fill up a vacuum. More human beings have already gone from Europe to America within our own time, in a peaceful, new-home seeking spirit than all the Goths, Vandals, and Huns, with the other barbarous tribes who sufficed to overthrow the Roman empire. They will continue to go in great multitudes, and whoever contributes to make the voyage easy and comfortable materially promotes the welfare of millions. In an eminent degree Mr. Vere Foster has done this. Regardless of his own case, he crossed the ocean as a steerage passenger, to learn the hardships of the voyage and suggest amendments. Twice on this errand of real utility has he visited America, and with zeal and diligence almost unexampled has he circulated, by a quarter of a million copies of his penny pamphlet, the results of his observations. To intending emigrants a more valuable work at such a price never issued from the press. His penny pamphlet contains a whole bible of practical information for emigrants. He has changed its title in the fifth edition, injudiciously we think, to "Work and Wages;" for, though the workman is informed where he can get good wages, the pamphlet is essentially an emigrant's guide. In no other book can the emigrant tind so much practical information and so many useful directions; and, as a great demand for labour is returning and will be sure to increase in the States, this little penny pamphlet is likely to be of immense service. If it have not been, it ought to be, translated into German; for, latterly, more Germans even than Irish have gone to 'America. We are astonished, however, to learn from Mr. Foster that the rich heritage of cur people in Upper Canada is already wasted, and that no more land remains for sale in Canada West in the hands of the Government or public than a small peninsula containing half a million of acres. Land companies have received in monopoly the national estate. We learn, with some surprise, too, from Mr. Foster-after Parliament has busied itself much with the subject—that emigrants can best secure good treatment in future by publishing their solemn thanks to captains of emigrant ships for attention, and their equally solemn condemnation for neglect. It becomes therefore their duty to reward and punish in this manner those who treat them well or itl. Mr. Foster shows a generous spirit in his creed that men can be thus improved by their susceptibility to honour and shame. By this test he himself is deserving of great confidence. He is of gentle birth and excellent conduct. He forsook the enjoyments of society to lessen the wretchedness and the affliction of the poor emigrant, and has contributed more, we believe, than any man of the age to speed forward in comfort his sorrowing and almost despairing countrymen to improved and happier homes.

#### CHARADES. BY T. K. HERVEY.

The earth was green, and the sky not blue, For the sun was drinking the early dew, When a Knight drew rein, to slake his thirst, As he started to hear from a cloud my FIBST.

He shook out his bridlo:—" My steed, we're late! She goes to chape! at half-past eight; We have far to travel through glen and glade!"—And he summoned my SECOND his hint to aid.

The steed like a hurricane swept the way :-For the rider had started at dawn of day. To carry my WHOLE to his lady fair, Ere she passed from her bower to the morning prayer.

When the lady came forth, in her judgment cool, She thought that her knight was a very great fool;— That to put on my Second, and rise with my First, And gallop so madly, and look so accurst,— For a bouquet—it should have been roses at worst,— Not such mean little children of sunshine and showers As are called by the name of my Whele among flowers!

WHEN autumn winds are drear and chill, And tempests o'er my Second burst, I shun the heath and quit the hill, To seek for shelter with my FIRST;

But when the happy flowers are nurst By July's soft and fragrant breath, My SECOND wins me from my First, Back to the scented hill and heath.

My Second takes a golden grace From beam and breeze, on plain or knoll;—
My First, to help its pleasant face,
Demands the service of my WHOLE.

A TRAVELLER supped at a wayside inn, Where the bacon was thick, but the ale was thin,— So, it was not the latter that ran in his head When he snatched up my FIRST as he hurried to bed.

He rose from his couch at the dawn of day, He shouldered my SECOND and went his way,-His mind had a weight, and his pocket a load, So, he needed my Second to lighten the road.

Speed, traveller, speed! Alack! alack!
There are following those who would bring thee back!
Oh! they collared our friend ere the dark fell down,
Or his feet could reach to the nearest town!

He'd forgotten his supper of yesternight When he "stole a march" in the morning light! But, alas! besides the march he stole,
They found in his great-coat pocket my WROLE.

> ANSWER TO CHARADE No. III. Jackboot-Bootjack.

### STATE OF FEELING IN RUSSIA.

Whatever dissatisfaction there may be in England at the prospect of an inglorious, and consequently insecure, peace, the people of Russia do not seem to look with much approbation on the readiness of the Emperor to accept the proposed conditions. If the following letter from St. Petersburg, of the 17th ult., may be relied on, the war party is likely to give the young Czar some trouble:—

The war agitators are indulging in the most violent distribes against Prince Gortschakoff and against Austria, who, they say, was saved by the Russians from a catastrophe in 1849. According to them, Itussia should not accept a The war agitators are indulging in the most violent distribes against Prince Gortschakoff and against Austria, who, they say, was saved by the Russians from a catastrophe in 1849. According to them, Russia should not accept a peace which will cost her a part of her territory, and impose on her the most humiliating of conditions—that of levelling her fortresses on the coast of a sea which is in reality a Russian lake; and certainly not before the Russians were able to redeem the honour of their arms by some other exploit than the taking of Kars—a peace, in short, which, according to them, will destroy the influence exercised by Russia in Germany fort I.e last quarter of a century. The old Russian party predict some terrible disaster, lifthe present Emperor should, without being compelled by force of arms, subscribe to such conditions as have been officially submitted to him by Count Esterhazy. They say that no Russian diplomatist will sign the treaty of peace on these bases; for according to them the present state of things is far from that of 1634, when, by the treaty of Wissma, Vladislaus, King of Poland, prohibited the Czar Michael from taking the title of Autocrat Czar of All the Russias; and from 1711, when by the treaty of the Pruth Achmet compelled Peter the first to level the fortresses of Taganrog, Camennoi, Zatoum, and Samara. As to the interview of the two younger brothers of the Emperor Alexander, on the subject of the decision which the Grand Duke Nicholas was charged to make known to the Grand Admiral Constantine—on interview which only took place this morning—I shall merely assure you that it was a very stormy one. Whatever may be said by those who expected another dénouement than the adhesion of the Emperor Alexander, the news is official, and the Czar has loudly declared "that the Austrian conditions would serve as the bases of ulterior negotiations, and may at present be considered as the true preliminaries of peace." It was doubtless to spare himself any painful explanation with the Grand Duke

the Russian nation towards him by his betrothal with the Princess Alexandra Petrowna, a Princess born and bred in Russia.

The Constitutionnel, in an article on the immense impulse given to British commerce by the war, contrasts the prosperity of England with the exhaustid condition of Russia:—'Admirable power of commercial genius, which draws confidence from war itself! Remarkable situation, that of a country whose unexampled prosperity discovers a base of fresh prosperity in what has often proved the ruin of empires! When we compare this situation with that of the commerce of Russia, we have the right to repeat that Russia is more interested than any other country in the re-establishment of peace. This empire, from which its last master wished to extend his domination over the whole of Europe, has no other railroads than that of St. Petersburg to Moscow, and the one which terminates at Warsaw. The roads are horrible, and the difficulty of communication is increased by a system of passports which is expensive and injurious to the circulation of the upper classes, and completely destructive to that of the poor. If you wish to go from St. Petersburg to Moscow you are compelled to be at the station two hours before the departure of the train. The first hour is devoted to the examination and visa of the passports, the second to the distribution of tickets. After this you are often informed that the train is full, and that you must return on the morrow. It has never been known for extra carriages to be added to a train. This is the facility of locomotion afforded to the wealthy travellers of Russia; and now let us pass to the poor. These may have an interest in passing from one government to another when hands are wanting and weges higher. But their expenses on the road, the cost of the passport to go and return, more than compensate for the difference of tweges. Also the peasant, when free, never changes his residence. He lives where he is born, and exists in misery at a few leagues from a spot where workmen are w epot where workmen are wanted and well rewarded. The crops are often consumed on the spot which produces them, and in the more fertile provinces half the land is uncultivated. Such is the ignorance of the peasant that manure is massed up out-ide of the villages, and the idea of employing it never enters their minds. When we observe this systematic indifference displayed by the Russian Government for the last fifty years towards the interests of commerce and industry, the true civilising elements of States, we cannot help asking what it would have done with Europe, which it wished to dominate? Russia is the country most gifted with means of establishing communications. She is covered with a network of rivers, which would permit navigation over the whole of the empire. The Volga, which by its tributaries connects the Caspian and the Baltic, might have access to the Euxine. It would only necessitate a canal between that river and the Don. Now this work, so easy, so inexpensive, and of such capital importance, has been renounced by the Russian Government, which has exhausted all its resources in favour of the army."

A Crédit Mobilier Society is decidedly to be established at Barcelona, and it is to undertake works of public utility.

The Baltimore American states that a number of vessels were icebound in Chesapeake Bay, and that the crews could walk on it to the shore.

The Porte and the Servian Government have at last come to an understanding respecting the projected Constantinople-Belgrade Railroad.

# THE ANCIENT PALACE OF ST. CLOUD.

THE ANCIENT PALACE OF ST. CLOUD.

In the Illustrated London News for August 11, 1855, we gave an interesting resums of the history of the Palace of St. Cloud, from its carliest foundation, and its naming from St. Clodosld, the grandson of Clovis, to its recent occupation by her Majesty Queen Victoria. By favour of a Correspondent, we are enabled to engrave the original Palace, from a painting on vellum, executed in the same style as the Sèvres porcelain, by one of the artists of the period of the edifice. It may be as well to quote the substance of its eventful history, commencing with 1847, when we find in the village of St. Cloud an episcopal palace, sufficiently magnificent to be used for that long and grim solemnity—the funeral service of Francis I. Here the eflay of the dead King was placed, and the officers came, and did duty as though he were alive, during eleven days. They served his diener, and went through all the etiquette of the Royal repasts, in solemn silence; and then the clergy of Paris carried off the corpse to St. Denis. During the reign of Henry II., son of Francis, a Royal country residence, in the Italian style, was built here. In the struggles between the Iluguenots and Catholics of France, it is said that in the country-seat here, which formed the kernel of the splendid present château, then belonging to the banker Jerome Gondi (one of the followers of Catherine de Miedicis), amid the pleasures of a sumptuous fête, the first idea are of the massacre of St. Bartholomew! It was in this residence also that an assassin's hand destroyed the last scion of the houses of Valois—the patron of omelettes powdered with musk and amber—Henry III. of France, the followers of the Clerk of the Color of the colors.

of the massacre of St. Bartholomew! It was in this residence also that an assassin's hand destroyed the last scion of the houses of Yalois—the patron of omelettes powdered with musk and amber—Henry III. of France!

We now approach the interesting part of the story of St. Cloud, and particularly of its connection with the Royalty of France. It appears, according to one authority, that the Maison Gondi long remained in the hands of the Gondi family, and that it was bought by Louis XIV. of J. F. de Gondi, first Archbishop of Paris, on the 8th of October, 1650. On the other hand, we are assured that it was in the possession of Hervard, Comptroller of Finances in 1655; since it was in this year, according to the Gazette de France, that Louis XIV., accompanied by his brother, paid the Comptroller a visit, and dined with him. The King was delighted with the house and grounds. Already water-works enlivened its undulating park; since we find that Hervard had bought all the waters of Garches from the Lady Dupré. The satisfaction of the Monarch and Monsieur probably cost the proprietor his pleasant retreat. A few days after the Royal departure Mazarin paid Hervard a visit, and, artfully questioning the Financial Minister on the value of his splendid residence, contrived to force him to depreciate its worth, lest be should be too narrowly questioned as to the sources of his wealth. It is said that on the morrow of this visit the Cardinal sent Hervard 300,000 livres, with a letter informing him that the King wished to possess his house for the Duke of Orleans, his brother. A notary was the bearer of the letter and the money; the contract was drawn up, and the proprietor dared not refuse his signature. Thus, according to one authority, the Maison Gondi passed into Royal hands, and an unscrupulous Comptroller was made to disgorge a large proportion of his ill-gotten gains—the real value of the property being nearly one million of francs. According to the archives of the Crown, however, Monsieur bought the Maison Gondi for 240

#### AMUSEMENTS, &c.

MISS P. HORTON (Mrs. T. German Reid)
only, at the GALLERY of ILLUSTRATIONS, for a few nighta'
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DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, consisting of 1000 highly-interesting Models, representing every part of the Human Frame in loudth and disease; also, the various Races of Men, &c. Opan (for Gentlemen only) from Ten till Ten. Lectures delivered at Iwelve, Two and Four, Morning: and Harfman Service, Evening, by Dr. SEXTEN, and at Marfman Eight by Dr. KAHN. Admission, Is. 1. Coventry-street, Lelos-ter-senter.

THE LION-SLAYER at HOME, 232, Piccadilly.—Mr. GORDON CUMMING DESCRIBES every Night (except Saturday), at Eight, what he SAW and BID in SOUTH AFRICA. Morning Entertainwonts every Saturday, at Three O'Clock. The Figures are painted by Messrs. Hichard Loitch, Harrison Weir, George Thomas, Wolf, Charles Haghe, and Phillips. The Music conducted by Mr. J. Colson.—Admittance, large, and S. The C'election on View during the day, from Filewoot to Six, Is. Ckildren Half-price in the Reserved Scats and Stalls.

ROYAL ASYLUM of ST. ANN'S SOCIETY, of those once in prosperity, Orphans er not. The next Election will take place on 8th February, 1836. New Candidates should be nominated immediately. Donations and Subscriptions gratefully received by Office, 2, Charlotte-row, Mansion house.

Donations are ea neally solicited for the "Special Fund" for repairs, &c.

A USTRALIAN JOINT-STOCK BANK, Stdney, Melbourne. - LETTERS of CREDIT and DRAFTS are GRANTED upon these places by Messrs. HEYWOOD, KENNARDS, and CO., No. 4, Lombard-are et, the segents of the Bank. They also undertake to negotiate Bills and to make advances on securities at the current rates.

order of the Court of Directors, Australian Joint-Stock Bank, EDWARD WRENCH, Manager.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, I, King William-street, City, London. Established by objects are a farment, Jon Stawart, Hoq., Deputy Chairman. The successful operations of this Society have enabled the Directors for the last twelve years a reduce the Premiums on Policies satisfied to participate in profits by 40 per cent, which will be found a most liberal reduction if the original premiums be compared with those of other refines adopting a similar plan of division of profits. Weekly Board day Thursday, at One o'clock. MICHAEL ELIJAH IMPEY, Sec.

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WANTED, LEFT-OFF CLOTHES for Ex-Strand, beg respectfully to acquaint Ladies and Gentlemen that they constitute in the last power in Cash for every description of Wearing Aparts including breashed were the straight of the description of the wearing Aparts in the straight of the straight

ANTED LEFT-OFF CLOTHES for EXPONENTIAL OF THE STATE OF TH

WOUVERMANS. PRILIP WOUVERMANS (born at Haerlem in 1620) was the son of an artist ot some repute, and far eclipsed the renown of his father. From the latter he learned the first rudiments of the art according to the old hackneyed forms and methods; his special taste for animal-painting-more especially the horse-he perfected under the celebrated John Wynants. In all that related to the study of Nature, however, Wouvermans was his own guide, and he displayed his judgment and talent as well in the fine selection of his subjects as in the truthfulness and grace which he threw into their representation. He was more especially fend of more especially fend of hunting and hawking parties, battle-pieces and encampments of armies, farriers'-shops, and all kinds of scenes which gave him a proper opportunity for introducing that noble animal the horse, always his favourite study. With a special view to effective colour, he almost invariably introduced a grey horse in a prominent position, and with the happiest result. For the rest, in this artist's works our admiration is divided between the remarkable and masterly correctness of his design; the fine taste thrown into remarkable and masterly correctness of his design; the fine taste thrown into his characters, in which herivalled Terbourg, the painter par excellence of the genre of high life; the sweetness and mellowness of his colouring; the grace and variety in the treatment of his figures, both men and horses, or the admirable selection and composition of his landscapes. We speak of him, of course, as he was in his best day: towards the latter part of his career his pencil lost some of the warmto of youth, and a greyish or bluish tint sometimes prevailed with him which distinguishes his late from his earlier works.

Such was Wouverman's fine talent; in the exercise of which he shared the discouragement and injustice which are too frequently.

couragement and injustice which are too frequently

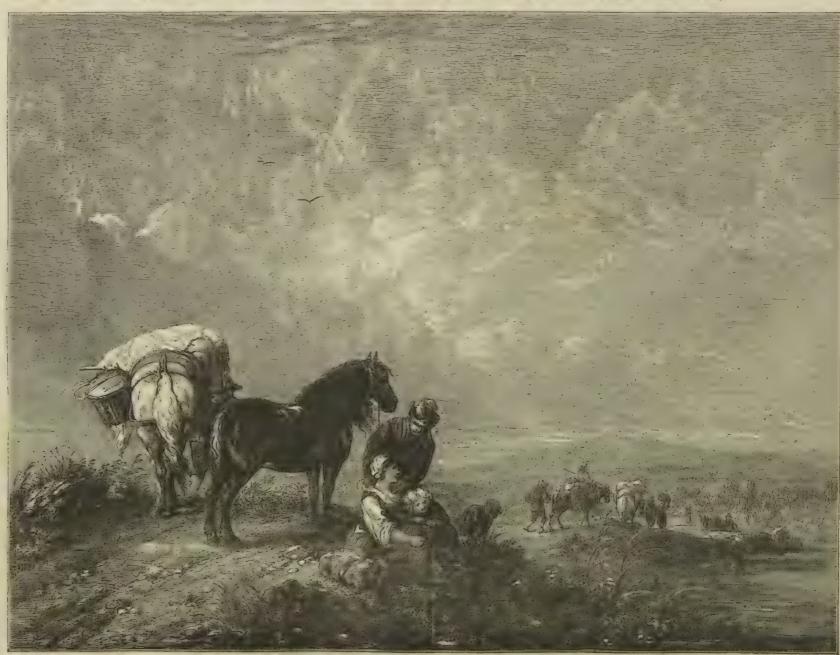


THE MAISON DE GONDI, THE ORIGINAL PALACE OF ST. CLOUD .- FROM A PAINTING BY AN ARTIST OF THE PERIOD. - (SEE PAGE 134)

the lot of genius. As was the case with Cuyp—and as, to this day, is the case with too many of our brightest and most industrious art-creators—so was it with Wouvermans. The merit of his pictures was not acknowledged in his lifetime; their exchangeable value was not known to him in his own day; so that although he worked with extreme assiduity down to the period of his death, in the prime and vigour of life (1668), it was with difficulty that he earned the pitance wherewith to maintain himself and his family. A perfect child in worldknowledge, passionately devoted to his art, he was easily imposed upon by designing men—mere picture-dealers, (for there were merchant patrons of art even in those days)—who, with imsigning men—mere picture-dealers, (for there were merchant patrons of art even in those days)—who, with immense professions of admiration for his genius, and interest in his advancement, monopolised the works of his pencil, and kept him in distressed and narrow circumstances, whilst ostensibly supplying him with means. Wouvermans became at length keenly alive to the neglect and injustice with which he had been treated; and a few days before he died ordered a box filled with his studies to be burned, declaring, as his motive, that, having been so ill rewarded himself in the service of art, he would not leave behind him anything which might allure his son to embrace so miserable and uncertain a calling. After his death Wouvermans became fashionable; his pictures rose rapidly in esteem and value; they were sought out by the most illustrious collectors throughout Europe; the Dauphin of France and the Elector of Bavaria buying up all that could be procured at large prices.

Fine specimens by Wouvermans are not so nu-

rine specimens by Womvermans are not so humerous in this country as those by Cuyp. In the private collection of her Majesty are several of a high class, including the celebrated "Hay Harvest" and "Le Coup de Pistole" Sir Robert Peel boasts six very fine specimens. The Dresden and Madrid Galleries are rich in works of this master.



"GOING TO THE FERRY." - PAINTED BY WOUVERMANS.



## HISTORICAL SUMMARY OF THE RUSSIAN WAR.

FROM THE LANDING OF THE ALLIED ARMIES AT OLD FORT, TO THE ACCEPTANCE OF THE AUSTRIAN PROPOSALS OF PEACE, JANUARY 16, 1856.

(Continued from Page 330, Volume XXV.)

imposed upon Russia is a natural signal for reviewing the means which have, from step to step, enforced this issue. We resume, then, that succinct and collated account which we left waiting for events at the close of Omer l'acha's imperishable campaign, and the opening of our own share in active hostilities.

The object at which we aim is to "get the mean time," if we may borrow a ocientific figure. To tell the tale earliest has its attract tions; but to tell it most correctly is the main point in the end.

We said, in the few remarks with which we introduced our last account, that a man of ordinary intelligence would probably have an idea of the main events of the first great period of the war, but that he would scarcely be able to give any friend a very lucid or instructive view of the campaign; and that his impressions-though vivid respecting the principal particulars—would be, after all, but "a mass of anachronous entanglement and historical confusion." To a certain extent this is true of the second great stage of the war. But it is no longer true of the first. We have received thousands of communica-

THE acceptance of the terms which Austria and the Allies have | tions acknowledging, not only that the events were all narrated in an | of the incertitude and immaturity of such intelligence (not to order easy to recall, but that the various causes, strategic and political, were ever made to cast their light upon the several results We purpose to endeavour here to do towards the story of the Second Campaign what we were fortunate enough to accomplish for that of the First. And, alas! the Second concerns us much more personally. We were spectators in the beginning, or, at most, encouragers; Our readers have followed with emotion the we have acted since. deeds, struggles, and sufferings of others; our own are mingled in the narrative which now awaits us.

We also said—it will be remembered—in those introductory remarks, that the very facilities which existed for publishing diurnally every premature version which might arrive of affairs interesting to the public had contributed to confuse the true chronicle of facts; and we pointed to that newspaper mass of first, second, and third versions, which already exceeded in bulk the history in which Gibbon depicts the countless occurrences ot thirteen hundred years of European annals. How true and just were our words! A prodigious example

talk of its bewildering self-corrections) occurred almost before the ink of our narrative was dry, Sebastopol was taken! It was deemed so certain, that the Queen of England and the Emperor of France solemnly proclaimed their gratitude to Heaven; and public rejoicings stultified the two greatest nations in the world; while placards, announcing full particulars of the capture, were hoisted before the offices of some of the daily papers. We need not add that, in lesser matters, the mis-statements have been almost innumerable. Doubtless, with what is erroneous, almost all the truth at length is likewise given; and he who has regularly kept all our newspapers, and who feels that he is competent to winnow the realities from the rubbish, might, after some toil, set up for himself that which a certain daily journal (despising its contemporaries) has boasted that it bestows upon the public-viz., "a running picture of events." For most people it is, indeed, a picture that runs—and that runs away. We want "a sitting picture" of events—an account reliable, clear, explanatory, durable. Let us, therefore, try to give one compendious story, and to eliminate



reval, at the south entrance to the gulf of finland.—(see page 143.)

inexactitudes-whether they have arisen from natural partialities or from necessary hurry.

THE SECOND CAMPAIGN.

THE LANDING AND ADVANCE ALONG THE SHORE FROM OLD FORT

This is our campaign and that of the French. When the great Armada This is our campaign and that of the French. When the great Armada of the Allies reached Khosloff (or Eupatoria), the Commanders found that it would sufficiently isolate that place d'armes to disembark the troops some lifteen or twenty miles further down the coast of the Crimea, besides affording this advantage—that the invading force would thus alight so much the nearer to Sebastopol. The debarkation, which was accordingly effected at Old Fort, occupied part of four days, ere the cavalry and the last guns touched the soil of Russia. On the 17th of September, 1854, we and our allies had fairly committed the combined army to its fortunes in Crim Tantary. By a back-handed blow, Eupatoria was now doomed inevitably and at once to the possession of the French. Had a Russian column, sufficient to dispute the destination of the French occupying detachment, been employed to defend tion of the French occupying detachment, been employed to defend Eupatoria, that column would have been sacrificed uselessly, and must

Eupatoria, that column would have been sacriticed uselessly, and must have all either perished, or become the prize of the troops who had landed at Old Fort.

By night, on the 17th of September, the entire force, and all their fighting implements, were safely arrayed on the beach. They rested on the 18th; and, at day break on the 19th, leaving the long lake or swamp of Old Fort to their left flank, they immediately, but in a circumspect and leisurely manner, began their advance towards the Bouljanak stream. We must here beg the reader to bear constantly in remembrance the geographical shape of the Crimea, the lower half of which has a very rude resemblance to an equilateral triangle—the apex pointing southwards a considerable way below Sebastopol. Chronology and Geography have been called the two eyes of History—as, without the latter we see nothing; and without the former we miss the sequence of cause and effect. This triangular peninsula, with its apex pointing to the south, was reached by the naval armament where the real promontory begins; so that, sailing east, the ships encountered a coast sloping south, was reached by the naval armament where the real promon-tory begins; so that, sailing east, the ships encountered a cosst sloping far down to their right. By following the seaboard, the disembarked troops would evidently arrive at Sebastopol on its northern side. And here we must notice a truly important fact—first observing that/we view the events with the most complete freedom from every partiality and every prejudice. So far from entertaining any sentiment of hostility towards the English Commander, we feel, if anything, that criticism at home has treated him with more than sufficient rigour and austerity. We home has treated him with more than sufficient rigour and austerity. We are sovereignly indifferent to all personal considerations; and the reader will, we flatter ourselves, discover that to tell the truth, in a manner worthy of so vast and momentous a crisis in this country's history, is our one, our constant object—and that he may refer, without misgiving, to our statements for an unbiassed exposition of the facts. Premising this much, we must say that, in some of the earlier proceedings adopted by him, the English Commander, whose abilities we fully recognise, appears to have fallen into methods which were carefully avoided by his French colleague. Conscious, perhaps, of the peculiarities of his own experience, alive to the probable effects of that office-life, that desk-life, in which he may be said to have chiefly acquired his military education—he exhibited in the beginning the spectacle of a man only too much on his guard, too mistrustful of the chances of the field. But disasters may be incurred by over-caution—the "nimia" But disasters may be incurred by over-caution -the "nimic

For example, at the first operation of magnitude, there were two nations engaged, and two Commanders present. The French General had passed his military days out of doors, and he was personally the hero of many desperate encounters in the active service—the positive fighting—part of a soldier's profession. Unlike the Imperialist Marshal (then actually dying "in his harness"), the English Chief had been mostly occupied with the superintendence, and what our neighbours call the civil administration of troops. Though now taken away from it, he was consummately experienced in all that relates to this. Yet, the practical mind of Marshal de St. Arnaud recoiled from putting his forces upon a hostile soil without their "kits." He had often gone upon a "razzia" with fourteen days' provisions. He knew what the soldier could do; but he also knew and remembered what the soldier indispensably requires. Whereas, strange to say, the man from whose mind such considera-For example, at the first operation of magnitude, there were two Whereas, strange to say, the man from whose mind such considerations had never been absent, undervalued them when he came to act; and he executed the debarkation of a great part of his force (our force) not only without the bât horses of the officers, but without the knapsacks of the men, and without the tents of either class, in many cases. sacks of the men, and without the tents of either class, in many cases. Lord Raglan, we repeat, had never been engaged in strategic business, and he perhaps feared that he might prove unmindful of it at this emergency. The consequence was that his principal care was how to use the army in the field; and, practically, he forgot that it was first necessary to keep the army. The primary thought of him who wisbes to employ a force, ought clearly to be to remain in possession of a force. Lord Raglan landed his men "in light order, to meet the enemy." No military foe could have inflicted the losses which that "light order" subsequently entailed. The French did not yield to us—they surpassed us—in the rapidity of their debarkation; yet they landed with their tents, and, considering the want of sumpter beasts, with all the provisions possible against that climate in which they had come to fight. Our Fusiliers had positively not one tent among them. There has been no dissension between the forces of the two great allied nations; but there have been many signal differences of management, and that but there have been many signal differences of management, and that was the first. In this important operation much admiration was elicited by the energy and skill of our sailors under the command of Sir Edmund Lyons.

Of the plan of seizing Odessa at an earlier date, or at the least of de-

stroying it, and thus either gaining an excellent place for the winter-quarters of our men, or hindering the enemy from first fortifying, and then employing that place as a grand point de départ, and a warlike emporium against ourselves, we will not speak; for such a plan now belongs not to history. It was neither done nor attempted; and if this was an error, it was an error in which our allies had as much part as we. Doubtless, many moral and strategic considerations arise at the mention of this once debated project. But we must dismiss it, and proceed with our narrative.

# THE BATTLE OF THE ALMA.

Adopting the obvious tactics of Lord Wellesley in his first Peninsular campaign (that against Junot), the Allied forces commenced their march from Touza along the beach—the ships being not only within sight, but within cannon reach. And, indeed, as the naval array advanced in a parallel line, the cheers of the seamen were distinctly heard by the soldiery. In alluding to the first Peninsular ventures of the Duke of Wellington, we may observe how different was this Lisbon from the other, and how different the degree of our knowledge on the respective occasions! Well was this daring plunge at that time of year into Crim Tartary afterwards designated "a leap in the dark," by those who the first, and the most, urged such an undertaking, and, indeed, the manner of it, upon our rulers and upon the country, refusing to listen to any other plan whatever.

country, refusing to listen to any other plan whatever.

So fatiguing was the march that, by three o'clock p.m., on the 19th, a very considerable portion of our troops had fallen out of the ranks. A few had even died of cholera on the line of march—victims of that dreadful disease which they had brought with them from their beautiful but pestilential camp near Varns, and from the Baltschik cantonments. but pestilential camp near Varna, and from the Baltschik cantonments. The want or water was the principal privation of which they complained. We have cans lives seen soldiers thrust their lips into the fetid mud of a hilb-fried monass to show the lever of a marching thirst. Just at the fear we have named, and when the troops were about to bivouce, the send of artillery be medisulfied along the front. The enemy's cavalry had been reached and disturbed by our advance, and appeared inclined to question our further process. Memorable was the effect upon our strateglers and laggards. Those shots were certainly the first that most of them had ever heard fired in earnest. They immediately found their places again in the columns, zealous at the first offer of what they deemed an opportunity of real and bloody service.

An eye-witness declares that lame men seemed lame no longer. An eye-witness declares that tame men seemen ame no longer. As short skirmish ensued; our Light Horse retiring, without disgrace, under the cover of our field-guns, before a mass of cavalry. We had only four or five men wounded. Lord Cardigan was praised for his self-possession in this little encounter. The arrangements which had been

interrupted were completed, and our troops bivouacked in the open air,

interrupted were completed, and our troops bivouacked in the open air, while the French edged towards the sea, and seemed full of preparation. That night many speculations were interchanged among our men about the fate which awaited, not, indeed, the expedition (for of this nobody then doubted) but individuals next morning. It was evident they had now arrived at the point where they would have to force their further way against a resolute adversary defending his own soil. The meanest soldier could understand this. As yet but four men had been wounded, belonging all to the Artillery and the 13th Dragoons. At half-past eight on the morning of the 20th September the whole army was in motion. The Russians retreated, and our onward march was resumed till, a little before one o'clock, the Allied columns reached the village and river of Alma. A village called Bouliouk is also there. On the opposite bank of that stream and behind that village, as well as in it, the Russians were visible in very great force; on the heights beyond the river, they were intrenched "up to the teeth," as Voltaire describes them at the battle of Narva.

Since it is unquestionably true (for the evidence is noother than Prince Menschikoff's captured papers), and since it is also very significant, we may record the fact that the Russians not only counted upon here beating us, but that they defied any strength which England and

we may record the last that the Russians not only counted upon here beating us, but that they defied any strength which England and France united could bring to the assault of their position; and Prince Menschikoff had even assured his master that he undertook to hold the heights behind the river Alma, covering Sebastopol, against the whole world in arms for six weeks, at the least. In the immortal battle which ensued, he maintained this vaunted ground for six hours only, instead of six weeks.

which ensued, he maintained this vaunted ground for six hours only, instead of six weeks.

The beginning of that great action proceeded from the sea; and one of our steamers opened a contest of extremely long range with a Russian battery on the shore. Our land artillery soon joined in this experiment; and, meantime, Lord Raglan received an important communication from Marshal de St. Arnaud. Availing himself of the protection of the fleet, he determined to push forward his right wing so as to overlap the Russian left, and, by storming the heights from the beach, to render the whole Russian position untenable. Meantime he begged Lord Raglan to occupy the Russians energetically along their front and right. It is very curious that the enemy does not seem to have anticipated this manœuvre, or to have thought any serious attack possible upon the redoubt by which that the enemy does not seem to have anticipated this manœuvre, or to have thought any serious attack possible upon the redoubt by which they commanded the strip of low strand between their western wing and the sea. All their attention was at first concentrated upon the movements of the English, in whose lines the greatest activity was now visible. The Russians never intended to dispute the northern bank of the Alma, or to defend the village which stood on that bank. Their real position, in which they meant to make an invincible stand, was on their own side of the brook, at the brow of a semicircular range of hills, on which a powerful artillery was massed, and where earth works of various kinds and numerous skilfully-placed redoubts, guarding each other, formed a virtual fortification of a very formidable kind. So secure were they of repulsing with ease the threatened attack, that it is credibly stated that several ladies from Sebastopol were to have been present, on Prince Menschikoff's special invitation, and were to have present, on Prince Menschikoff's special invitation, and were to have been accommodated with lofty seats, like the reserved places at a Spanish bull-fight, or in some festive amphitheatre, from which seats they were to witness the overthrow of the impious invaders. Forty-five

they were to witness the overthrow of the impious invaders. Forty-five thousand resolute infantry, and (compared with ours) an immense cavalry force, reckoning upwards of six thousand sabres and lances, were ready to dispatch that shattered remnant of the assailants who might succeed, despite of the fire of the Russian artillery, in reaching the table-land. This host was, morever, in excellent condition, wanting for no supplies, and it was not, like our army, fatigued by a march. We think Prince Menschikoff in the right not to have opposed the debarkation, but rather to have reserved himself for a resistance in this strong and well-chosen ground where he was equally ableto guard either Sebastopol or Simpheropol and the communications with Perekop. Hardly ever has the landing of a great army under the guns of a powerful fleet been successfully opposed; for this, among other reasons, that the defenders of the shore cannot be certain, beforehand, of the point of debarkation along an extensive seaboard; and therefore must that the defenders of the shore cannot be certain, beforehand, of the point of debarkation along an extensive seaboard; and therefore must either scatter their forces too much to be strong anywhere, or submit, if they concentrate them in one spot, to be cluded altogether, to the left hand, or the right. We therefore consider that, up to this date, he displayed judgment. His unaccountable mistake was in assuming that no serious attack could be made by the French upon his western flank next the sea. For it is certain that this attack—which decided the fate of the action—was a positive surprise,—the Zouaves and Chasseurs de Vincennes arriving at the very brow of the heights before they were discovered.

vered.

The English began the engagement a little later than the Marshal wanted, but crossed the river and rushed up the heights a little sooner. Their attack was not at first a feint, as it ought to have been, more especially for this excellent reason, that where they were first drawn up, the fire of the Russian guns (24-pounders for the most part) fell rather short, the pieces not being properly elevated. We virtually corrected the range for them by advancing within it before they had begun to feel the effects of General Bosquet's diversion.

He, meantime, had stolen considerably forward along the coast, and about a quarter past one o'clock his riflemen dislodged the Russians from an embankment which was taken in reverse; that is, the discharges of the French musketry fell upon the defenders from behind charges of the French musketry fell upon the defenders from behind the embankment. The enemy fiel from this post, in which the French now halted till reinforced. It was now that, by their powerful fire, two French steamers and one English (the Vesuvius, Commander Powell) forced the whole Russian left to shrink inwards). Meantime Powell) forced the whole Russian left to shrink inwards). Meantime the French reinforcements arrived rapidly; for, as the galling fire which had swept all beneath the front of the already mentioned embankment had ceased, the French were no longer obliged to make a circuit to reach it, but clambered up in swarms by the direct line. Once firmly fixed there, and constantly strengthened by fresh columns, they began to win their way steadily along the table-land towards the Russian centre. Such was the condition of the combatants somewhat before two o'clock. About three quarters of an hour earlier, the Russians in front of the English had set fire to the village of Bouliouk, and interposing the smoke and flames between themselves and their assailants, retired across the Alma. The practice of their artillery was soon felt most severely by our advancing divisions, which, spreading to left and right of the burning houses, pressed onwards, leaning rather to the outside of the Russian lines, with a view of driving them against the French. These last also were now preparing to advance across the the French. These last also were now preparing to advance across the Alma, when that one grand charge, in which a series of charges indeed may be said to have blended, was executed by three divisions—the Light Division, the Second, in reserve, and the Guards; by the Coldstream and Fusilier Guards, the 23rd Welsh Fusiliers, the 95th, the 33rd, the 77th, and 88th Regiments, the Grenadiers, &c.; while our conducted with admirable vigary and artillery, which was throughout conducted with admirable vigour and skill, endeavoured to cover the attack by the most spirited reply to the enemy's guns. The Allied ships, at long range, threw shells at the same time into the centre and rear of the Russian position. The most casual reflection upon the situation of the two Allied armies—the one arrayed against the strongest part of the enemy's lines, and comparatively remote from the assistance of the fleet, and the other not only less exposed in these respects, but favoured by the results of the skilful flank movement which we have described; -the most casual reflection, we say, upon these differences will prepare the reader for a much greater slaughter in the British than in the French ranks, and must likewise justify Marshal de St. Arnaud's subsequent remarks. Indeed, that magnificent and almost unparalleled advance of the Second Division, the Light Division, the Guards, the Highlanders, and their supports; and the exploits performed in its execution by not only the Highlanders, Connaught Rangers, and Guards, but by every regiment engaged, without exception, were attended with murderous loss. When the Russians had, under this attack, fairly abandoned the slopes of the hill, and, retiring to the summit, had taken shelter behind their batteries, and had reopened fire at short and point-blank range with grape, there were moments, amidst the clouds of smoke, in which the red lines, notwithstanding their importance advance, seemed to gain no ground, but to disappear before petuous advance, seemed to gain no ground, but to disappear before that iron storm. Sir Colin Campbell shouted to his Highlanders to trust to their bayonets, and as a personal favour to him to fire no more till they were fairly within the batteries before them. The 33rd were met by a hurricane of canister. But all the troops, with a fury that astonished the enemy, roughly and hastily re-forming their gaps, pushed their way straight to the top, giving the Russian ordnance less and less time for each successive discharge, and swiftly changing the

aspect of combat, and the order of attack and resistance, to a wild aspect of combat, and the order of attack and resistance, to a wind medley composed of pursuers and pursued. The Russian field-pieces were, one by one, hurried backwards; many of the drivers escaped; the gumers were killed by hundreds—the Russian infantry, receiving the deadly lire (so heroically reserved by our men for that decisive moment), cannot be said to have anywhere in a mass awaited the rush "in close quarters" of our now victorious but much-diminished battalions, whom the prisoners afterwards pronounced to be rather demons and their residence sold in real them continues explaines. By the delegant the Parsing infantry clad in red than ordinary soldiers. But although the Russian infantry had everywhere shown an inclination to avoid the test of this supreme collision, they were not always in time to escape it; and besides, the very disorder of victory and the long thin lines in which our men were formed (with one exception, which we will presently specify), reversed the respective effects of the tiring; the dense masses of the foe suffering the respective effects of the firing; the dense masses of the foe suffering incomparably more, at this stage of the action, than their assailants. The resistance became more feeble every moment, and the carnage of the Russians was enormous. They knew not even for some time in which direction to escape; for as the French were still cleaving their way latitudinally through the Russian camp, the disorder of a position thus doubly broken, was hopeless. Now began to be seen in what particular the Allied army was really weak, and how an enemy, so utterly routed, lost nevertheless hardly a single unwounded prisoner, and only two disabled guas. But before we allude to this, we must mention a rather singular circumstance which occurred in the great combined charge made by the English army. In Sir George Brown's (the Light) Division was comprised General Buller's Brigade, of which, if the contemporary statements err not, the 77th and 88th Regiments, were actually held for a considerable time in square under the hottest fire. This monstrous error, supposing the statements true, appears to have escaped the attention of the officers more immediately concerned with the superintendence of the various formations required in presence of the enemy during the progressive changes of an arduous battle; and the circumstance of the renemy during the progressive changes of an arduous battle; and the circumstance. during the progressive changes of an arduous battle; and the circumstance was not, it is said, observed until it attracted the notice of Sir Colin Campbell, who, though not charged with the command of those regiments, instantly galloped to the spot, and, with a decision which would do honour to any general officer in a similar situation, ordered the men to deploy into line at once. Obeying this order they suffered,

the men to deploy into line at once. Obeying this order they suffered, from that moment, much less in proportion.

When the hostile artillery had limbered up, and, excepting two damaged carriages, had galloped off with all the pieces, the men, panting and exhausted, were already forming upon the plateau which they had so gloriously won. A little to the left and rear of the Russian centre there was still a strong body of Russian infantry, which stood unbroken, returning our volleys with great steadiness, and apparently determined to await the bayonet. But, just as our line, in straggling order, the nearest first, were beginning to advance upon this remnant; it suddenly disappeared under the shock of the French divisions, which, starting from the extremity of the Russian left wing, had thus, like some corrosive acid in chemistry, penetrated through the whole substance of the hostile position; sweeping everything before them, they effected their junction with the English at the moment of completed victory on this memorable field.

It now remained only to secure the fruits of such a combat, and to annihilate the Russian army.

### RESULTS OF THE BATTLE.

Had the Allied force been normally constituted, Prince Menschikoft would have been left by nightfall without one soldier of all those on whom he had counted in the morning to arrest the march of the invaders. But, as we just now hinted, there was one serious particular vaders. But, as we just now hinted, there was one serious particular in which the expeditionary force was weak—it was that of cavalry. No effective pursuit of a besten army is possible unless the victors possess a sufficient body of horse to cope with that of the enemy. This is a simple principle, which a civilian can understand as well as a soldier. We had only about 1200 cavalry, and the Russians had more than 6000, who now hovered protectingly over the flank and rear of their retreating columns. This body of horse had not been engaged any more than our smaller complement of the same arm, the nature of the engagement allowing no opportunity—Dragoons, Lancers, Cossack. the engagement allowing no opportunity—Dragoons, Lancers, Cossack, and Ilulans, they were perfectly fresh. If our infantry attempted to press upon the mass of fugitives, such a cloud of cavalry immediately nenaced a charge as would compel the pursuers to form squares, or, at menaced a charge as would compel the pursuers to form squares, or, at the least, to halt three deep. Time was thus regularly and repeatedly gained, during which the enemy continued his retreat. As to any chance of dispersing the enemy's cavalry by ours, it was supp sed out of the question, the numerical disproportion being too great. At all events the attempt was not made; and we took hardly any unwounded prisoners, and no guns (except the two mentioned), nor anything save the tents, the field of battle, and its ruinous heaps of human lumber—the bodies of the dead, and the dying. These were numerous indeed; and especially on the left wing of the late Russian position, and all along the track which the French had pursued—their fire-arms, and their use of them having proved peculiarly efficient. Thus, if a common soldier in the Allied army—whether liarly efficient. Thus, if a common soldier in the Allied army—whether a French or an English soldier, it matters not—were asked which part of the field had been the bloodiest, he would answer the English part, the east; but, if a Russian soldier were asked the same question, he would say the very contrary, the west. We not only suffered more from the very nature of the battle than the French suffered, but the Russian conversed to us suffered less than those appeared to the English from the very nature of the battle than the French suffered, but the Russians opposed to us suffered less than those opposed to the French. It is actually deposed by eye-witnesses that, where the French riflemen were first engaged, and along the whole extent of the heights overlooking the sea, there were generally four or live Russians dead for one dead Frenchman; and that the average, even round the foot of the great western redoubt, and in it, was not less than three to one. On the whole, computing the wounded as well as the killed (the latter being about 800), the loss of the Allies was not 3000 men. They, on the other hand, the very evening of the battle, or next morning, buried 4000 about 800), the loss of the Allies was not 3000 men. They, on the other hand, the very evening of the battle, or next morning, buried 4000 Russians, and several piles of bodies, amounting to nearly as many, still awaited sepulture; while it is known that, owing to his preponderance in cavalry (so often mentioned), the enemy carried away many of his wounded—perhaps even some of his dead. In short, for our 800 killed, and 1800 wounded (including the losses of our allies with our own), we could compute fairly some 8000 of the enemy slain and disabled for action. On our side, the Light Division suffered, beyond all comparison, the most. Sir George Brown's conduct was equal to anything ever seen on a battle-field.

The demoralisation of the Russians was tremendous. It was so profound that the Russian Commanders could not hope again to engage the

found that the Russian Commanders could not hope again to engage the Allied forces until certain reinforcements from Odessa had reached them, putting it in their power to confront their invaders with men who had not yet experienced their prowess. Now, therefore, was apparently the time to have entered Sebastopol. But considerations which we do not think conclusive and the caution arising from our weakness in cavalry, and from our comparative ignorance of the Crimean topography, decided the Allied generals—if not rightly, yet justifiably—to take advantage of the enemy's panic in order to push completely round through the interior, and rejoin the fleets to the south of Sebasround through the interior, and rejoin the fleets to the south of Sebastopol, seizing several harbours, which, on that side, offered all the conveniences requisite for their ulterior plans. The reader perceives that we rather regret that this measure was not followed up in a different manner than censure those who adopted it. A better course, we may now say, was doubtless open to them for a short time; suddenly presented, and suddenly withdrawn. To have seized it would have been a happy inspiration rather than the dictate of a more common-place prudence; and the very knowledge, which at present looks back with sorrow to a disregarded chance, is unavailing. L'esprit du salon, as our neighbours say, is one thing; and Vesprit de Vesculier quite another. In the battle of the Alma, the force with which the Allies actually engaged the enemy, was pumerically weaker than that with which ha

engaged the enemy, was numerically weaker than that with which he defended his intrenchments—for we must bear in mind the fact that detended his intrenements—for we must bear in find the fact that the Turkish contingent of ten thousand men took no part in the action, and that the Fourth Division, assigned to General Sir G. Catheart, was scarcely engaged. Accordingly, all circumstances duly considered, we may justly pronounce this combat to be as great a feat of arms as modern times had witnessed. The mere preponderance of numbers against the Swedes at Narva was indeed greater; but then the resistance of the Russiana was on that occasion much more feeble and sistance of the Russians was on that occasion much more feeble and

### PECULIAR FATE OF MARSHAL DE ST. ARNAUD.

Marshal de St. Arnaud had been literally dying for two years, doomed by his physicians. He was incurable, and he was worn out. He suffered uninterrupted anguish from the moment when he embarked at Balts-

chik, to the moment when he landed at Old Fort, and to the moment of his death. Most men in his circumstances would have considered exemption from the duties of the field a right—release from the responsibility of command a necessity. He undertook those duties, and demanded the entire weight of that responsibility; promising the French Emperor, on the word of a soldier and man of honour, that the moment which should find him inadequate to his post should see French Emperor, on the word of a soldier and man of honour, that the moment which should find him inadequate to his post should see him resignit. A man whom the physicians had long since pronounced fit only for his bed was scarcely fit to lead in person the greatest expedition which France had undertaken within living memory. But he was believed and he was trusted. He in no respect disappointed the trust. He fulfilled all his duties with extraordinary vigour, while he continued in their discharge; and the instant that he found he was no longer, by any contrivance, equal to his functions, he transferred them to another. But that transfer was not made till every resource was exhausted. The afflicted man, who had been told that his bed was the proper place for him, and had gradually sunk still deeper under his infirmities for two years after that sentence—so terrible to a soldier—could still remain, for fourteen hours a day, in the saddle. On the 20th Sept., 1854, every remnant of personal health was spent and gone; yet, even on that memorable day he was thirteen hours on horseback. Unable to stand, unable even to sit erect in a chair, he had, from early morning, two dragoons to support him—one on each side; and thus, making the preparatory inspections, and thus present under fire, he gave his orders with the same spirit, the same self-possession, the same lively attention to every occurrence, as of old—the same martial spirit still burning brightly in the ruined lamp, amid the gusts which were soon to extinguish its light for ever. He desired, ere he should die, to send home news of some great victory, and he sent the intelligence from the very pavilion of the hostile Commander-in-Chief, dated it from his tent, and wrote it at his desk. Prince Menschikoff's carriage and private papers were captured. The Emperor of the French afterwards addressed an autograph letter to the widow of the Marshal, whose last despatches, and whose farewell to his soldiers in resigning the command at the very moment of victory, are per very moment of victory, are perhaps the most affecting and pathetic documents in the military annals of the modern world. This brie tribute will not be deemed out of place to the memory of a valiant and devoted soldier. When he rode slowly, after the conclusion of the battle of the Alma, towards the tent of Prince Menschikoff—now his—tears rolled down the faces of his soldiery who saw the dying victor supported by the two attendant troopers. A public funeral was decreed to his remains, in the capital of his own untry, at the national expense; and, in due time, his body was laid the Invalides, amid general manifestations of emotion, and with great solemnity, not far from the aslies of Napoleon, whose glory he had loved so dearly, and whose successor on the Imperial throne he had served so well. The story of this man's life is interesting, but his life is nothing compared to his death; he was a true soldier, who left to his profession all over the world—in devotedness, at least—an imperial true of the story of the sto rishable remembrance and an illustrious example.

### FLANK MARCH TO BALACLAVA

Of the imperturbable coolness and gallantry of Lord Raglan in the first battle fought by the army, we need only say that his conduct excited the liveliest admiration on the part of our martial allies. And now the Allied forces, instead of pressing on the track of the beaten troops, determined to make a semicircular flank movement by the east, and thus take up a position to the south of Sebastopol. That splendid spectacle on which the contemporary reports expatiated—the spectacle of the fleets steaming slowly in the special steamth along the coast while the allied coldings marghed as najestic strength along the coast while the allied soldiery marched, as it were, under their wings, in a parallel direction—ceased. A meeting was appointed at Balaclava, and the military separated from the naval

Through a woodland country, unknown in its peculiarities to the ad-Through a woodland country, unknown in its peculiarities to the auternative invaders, a winding march of considerable length, by compass as the sole guide, was undertaken. It was safely accomplished. The British forces, passing the Katscha and the Belbec, arrived first,—and at Mackenžie's Farm scared several detachments of the enemy—indeed, the flank and rear of a Russian division on the march for Bagtcheserai; they took some prisoners and a considerable quantity of amountain. They then proceeded, debouching upon the valley of the Thermaya, and around the heights of Inkerman, south of Sebastopol. A little further marching—a few shots—and a harbour was gained, while the flags of the invaders waved over the buildings of Balaclava. The English left the Alma on the 25th, and arrived on the evening of the next day. The French, pursuing one day later the track of this bending march, seized, at first, Inkerman, which they exchanged with us for the ridge overlooking Chersonesus Bay,\* and even the bays of Kazatchia, of Kamiesh, of Pekshana, and of the "Arrow," much closer to the right of the service of the to the great stronghold. They, formerly on our right (even after the march to the south of Sebastopol), were now on our left, and inverting their position, still retained its first peculiarity, and stood with one tlank resting upon the sea. The reason of this movement was partly because their transfer. because their transports were smaller than ours, and partly because they expected their supplies both earlier and in greater number. General Canrobert had now succeeded to the command-in-chief of the French army.

Here commences the second stage of the Anglo-French campaign, the actual attempt to attack, without investing, Sebastopol. On the banks of the Alma we had left Doctor James Ferguson and his servant to tend 600 wounded Russians. Of these, by his heroic, devoted, and in defatigable exertions, that excellent man saved some 250, at the least. After the Doctor had for five days supported this extraordinary toil, Captain Lushington, of her Majesty's ship Albion, came to the aid of his humane exertions, taking the convalescents on board. We regret to add, that Dr. James Ferguson died of the effects of this charitable

Meantime, negotiations at Vienna, though languid, had not been suspended. The grand difficulty felt by Austria was the Anti-German and unnational spirit of the Prussian Cabinet, which, but so short a time since, had presumptuously aspired to the political primacy of Central Europe. At this very epoch, one more of the illusory protocols to which Prussia delights to be a party, promising a legal and sincere co-operation with Austria for the maintenance of German interests, and the protection of civilisation, "satisfied" Europe, and excited the loy of all who did not understand the Court of Berlin.

### GROUND BROKEN BEFORE SEBASTOPOL-ACTIVITY OF THE RUSSIANS.

It was on the 26th of September that the British army obtained possession of Balaclava—a very small port, with a long narrow entrance, in which all the supplies of our troops were soon allowed to accumulate to such an extent, that it became almost impossible to find at the rig moment any articles needed, or, if they were found, to disinter many them from the piles of other articles which might happen to lie above them. Some of the most necessary things were landed the first, and then stored under mountains of shot, shell, and powder. Other mishaps occurred of a similar kind.

A thousand marines (and these formed but an instalment) were lent by the fleet to guard the eminences which command Balaclava, and thus to set free an equal number of soldiers for the work of the siege. Some heavy ship's-guns were also landed and dragged seven miles up the steen averlaging Schertzpel a meet labeling severation. Soldiers the steep overlooking Sebastopol, a most laborious operation. Sailors to work these guns were formed into a brigade, and placed under Lord Raglan's command. General Canrobert borrowed a similar corps from the French fleet. The sanitary condition of the two armies began to give much uneasiness again, the men having immoderately feasted upon the grapes and other fruit which they had gathered in their march from the field of Alma. The consequence was that cases of cholera grew again frequent, while diarrhoca and dysentery claimed many victims.

The Generals having resolved to make regular approaches to Sebas topol, and to endeavour to subdue the fire of the place, if possible, at long range, all the first endeavours were directed to the construction of sufficient batteries, and to the opening of such trenches as would bring the assailants within the proper distance.

On his side, Prince Menschikoff, being now certain of the nature of the operations against which he should have to contend, had sunk six men of war across the mouth of the harbour, to exclude the Allied

Their stores, guns, and ammunition having been previously landed, swelled the material defences of the place, and their crews formed a valuable addition to the garrison, which was, indeed, rather a great army than a garrison, and an army recruited at will from the exterior by the northern access to the fortress. Nor was it true that exterior by the northern access to the fortress. Nor was it true that the obstructions sunk at the mouth of the harbour offered, as the Allies supposed, such a barrier to the egress of the remainder of the Russian fleet, as to imprison it permanently. A narrow passage, which those who contrived it could alone use, and which could give no facilities to the Allies, ignorant of its exact pilotage, and even of its precise locality, was left; and by this passage, if the blockading fleets had been too much weakened, the Russian men-of-war could have one by one precised and perhaps, then have inflicted some great disaster upon the remarked, the Russian men-or-war could have one by one emerged, and perhaps, then have inflicted some great disaster upon the remnant of our squadrons, or on the Turkish seaports. Indeed, one of the enemy's steamers did thus make its way out to reconnoitre; and, being chased, re-entered the port in a calm and leisurely style; while the celebrated Vladimir performed more than such a feat, twice effecting a daring cruise to the far shores of Bulgaria, and safely eluding, on its return, the vigilance of our first-rates. But though this was after the naval blockade, it was before the military leaguer, and before obstructions had been sunk. These circumstances led to greater stringers in the blockade, and the analysis sentences. was after the naval blockare, it was before the military leaguer, and before obstructions had been sunk. These circumstances led to greater stringency in the blockade; and the enemy's squadrons were thenceforth, for all warlike purposes, close enough confined in the basin of Sebastopol. But they were not by this rendered wholly unserviceable to Prince Menschikoff. Their crews and munitions were used in the siege from the moment when he perceived that they could never more venture seaward; and even some of the most appropriately armed vessels were brought to the inner extremity of the Bay, or rather Harbour, of Inkerman, making at their moorings batteries of a truly formidable of Inkerman, making at their moorings batteries of a truly formidable character, which raked the right of the English position, and, at the same time, could so easily shift their own point of action, as to perplex our artillerymen, while opposing our artillery. The shape of the Bay of Inkerman, which girds within the small segment of a large circle all the north of the town, will show any reader who throws his eye on the map the whole nature of this skilful disposition.

### TRUE CHARACTER OF THE UNDERTAKING.

Simultaneously with these internal arrangements, the most strenuous exertions were prosecuted in other quarters by the Russians, who were bent on defending their great southern arsenal and seaport to the very last. Enormous convoys, bearing provisions and supplies of every description, were, from even very distant points, directed with expedition into the Crimea. They came chiefly from the country between the Don and the Volga, south-west of Astracan, and from the eastern parts of Taurida. Many of these supplies, for the sake of greater speed, were embarked in lighters of shallow draught, on the further shore of the Sea of Azof, and were conveyed across to the Putrid Sea; shore of the Sea of Azof, and were conveyed across to the Futrid Sea; then along the causeways—many years since begun by the Russian Government, and rendered by the late Emperor excellent and firm roads—they were forwarded rapidly into the heart of the Crimea; and finally thrown safely, by way of Simpheropol, into the stronghold for which they were originally destined. Other stores, coming from Kuban, were passed across the Strait of Yanikale, which connects the Sea of Azof with the Black Sea, and then swiftly carted to Kaffa, and see of Azor with the Black Ses, and then swiftly carted to Katfa, and so due west almost in a direct line, leaving the river Salgin to the right, brought on, to the north of Tchorgoun, to Bagtcheserai, to the Belbec, and thus into Sebastopol. On the other hand, and in the opposite quarter, division after division—and, in truth, if numbers be considered, army after army—of combatants were hurried from Odessa and Bessarabia, and precipitated, through the Isthmus of Perekop, into the new and great arms of conflict. Several Government Perekop, into the new and great arena of conflict. Several Government foundries in Katerinoslav and the Don Cossacks were meanwhile incessantly busy in augmenting the artillery and the fire-arms, the ammunition and other materials, which these convoys were intended to carry to the defenders of the Crimea, in addition to an incredible quantity of Moreover, the factories of Simpheropol itself food, raki, and clothing.

were busy.

The Allies had obtained command of none of these vital lines of communication when they established a maritime blockade, which, so far as regarded the resistance of the Russians—thus profusely supported from the mainland—may be termed ludicrously unpractical; and we can safely say that, as no opposition like that which ensued was at first anticipated, the whole expedition was, in the beginning, improvidently inadequate. It was generally believed that Sebastopol would yield before the first serious advance of the Confederate army; and we must add to this gratuitous conclusion that, when a regular siege was acknowledged to be necessary, that operation itself was suddenly undertaken in a form which was no siege at all, according to any military idea in a form which was no siege at all, according to any military idea ever yet current. Only one frontage of the place was beleaguered, because, confessedly, our force sufficed for no more, and not very abundantly for that; and when we make this remark we mean that the exploit to be accomplished was too much, putting aside moral differences, such as courage and skill, between the contending powers—was, we say, too much for our then disposable strength and materials, even supposing that the only enemies to be vanquished were those actually behind the ramparts of the town, one face of which we thus assailed, and that there were no complete armies, loose in the field, whose operations might alone task the utmost energies of the invaders.

Little thought, besides, was given to the various far vaster communication.

Whose operations hight alone task the utmost energies of the invaders. Little thought, besides, was given to the various far vaster communications, which we have mentioned, and by which new garrisons for Sebastopol, and new armies for the Crimea, might rapidly and almost incessantly succeed to those with which we had, in the first instance, to engage. By such strategy we left the enemy so circumstanced, that he could command not only inexhaustible supplies, but inexhaustible forces: the first, a great means of indefinitely pro-longing his resistance; the second, a serious chance in his hands of ultimately achieving our own destruction. In short, the Allied army, instead of isolating the object of its attack, assailed at one and the same In short, the Allied army, time, a powerful fortress, supported by the resources of a peninsula—and a peninsula supported by those of an empire. We had to accomplish an invasion as well as a siege;—yet our means were found to be so insufficient, even for the minor part of this duplicate operation, that the siege itself was but the imperfect beleaguerment of one side of the

town destined to be taken.

Again: several of the Russian lines of communication to which we Agam: several of the Rassian lines of communication to which we have adverted, attracted no attention for months; but had they been fully appreciated, our land forces could not have intercepted any, nor our fleets all, of them. So far from being able to paralyze the enemy's movements all through the Crimean peninsula, and forcibly to hold that province aloof from its basis, the Allied army was itself precluded from freedom of motion. Only the ground on which it stood was its own; and even for that ground it depended on not losing the assistance of the fleets. It was stopped in front by the fortress which it could not blockade, and menanced in flank and regr by armice more nurrous the fleets. It was stopped in front by the formers which blockade, and menanced in flank and rear by armies more numerous

To sum up the various conditions of our enterprise at this time, we need only say that the expeditionary force went, and arrived, and had been victorious,—as assailants; yet found itself suddenly and violently placed upon its defence;—went as a besieging army, and found itself most effectually besieged. Nothing more is needed to demonstrate the deficiency of that information upon which the undertaking was planned.

### DIFFICULTIES OF THE ALLIED COMMANDERS.

Having sat down before this colossal stronghold, from which, as from an impregnable eyrie, the Russian eagle was ready to swoop upon the richest and choicest dominions of three continents, the Allies found

themselves retarded by an unexpected difficulty

They were on a ridge of rocky cliffs, and in the depth of precipitous ravines, which all pointed in their length towards the fortress. The soil, accordingly, in which the works must be made was full of stones and frequently presented a solid mass of nothing else. The pickaxes which the French had brought, were good, well-tempered, and well-made; while those in the hands of the English were often broken to pieces at the first stroke, so inferior were in general our implements. Here, again, we behold what will for five months, at every second step claim, to a distressing degree, our remembrance—the fundamental improvidence which, to a certain extent, vitiated the very nature of the ex providence which, to a certain extent, whaten the very nature of the expedition—once we suppose that the chance of rushing fairly into Sebastopol after the victory of the Alma had been rightly rejected as too hazardous an experiment. To make our meaning more clear, and to obviate the imputation of a gratuitous criticism, we will content ourselves with asking this one question: If the Allied force in number and equipment was not strong enough for a coup de main, was it strong enough for the much heavier regular operations which were preferred a

In other words, if, with no army in its rear, and a beaten army in its front, the Allied force, assaulting a comparatively undefended and comparatively unfortified city, in a state of panic, must have been inevitably beaten back, what are we to think of the determination to make the very same assault upon the very same city, only when its fortifica-tions and defences and garrison should be all placed on the most perfect footing, and when two fresh and powerful Russian armies outside should, at the same moment, be engaged in pitched battle with the rear and right flank of the assailing force? This seems to have been the only true alternative; but it was not examined, because it was not foreseen. A regular siege was not foreseen the regular siege was not foreseen. A regular siege was not foreseen;—nay, there has been no regular siege since; and even the implements then in hand were found unfit for since; and even the implements then in hand were found unfit for the effective trenching of the ground before a single face of a stupendous polygon. A winter campaign was not foreseen; for no suitable preparations existed. All these cases and situations were not only unforeseen as probabilities, but unexamined and disregarded as possibilities. Yet they have all taken place—these impossibilities have all become facts; and they now form the actual history of what ensued. The army had a sufficient number of mules and a very considerable organization of land transport at Varna; these things were all left behind. They would not have been needed if the expedition could have burst at once into Sebastopol; and, as it was this very exploit which was in view, the incumbrances in question were not brought. Nothing else could excuse the abandonment of those appliances. The strange point is the abrupt change of plan the moment exploit which was brought. Nothing else could excuse the abandonment of those appliances. The strange point is the abrupt change of plan the moment the battle, which it was known must be fought, was gained. What better could have been expected than victory? Was it only in the event of their own defeat that the Allied Generals had determined to event of their own defeat that the Allied Generals had determined to event of their own Sebastopol, and were they suddenly deterred because they were conquerors? There might have been great loss of life in such an assault. Perhaps a very small loss; but it could not have been a sixth, a tenth, a twentieth part of the loss of life which afterwards enjury and wet the same assault is a small to the weeken a sixth, a same assault still remained to be reached as a sixth, a twentieth part of the loss of life which afterwards enjury and wet the same assault still remained to be reached as a sixth as a same assault still remained to be reached. a sixth, a tentular twentieth part of the loss of the which afterwards cursued—and yet the same assault still remained to be made; or rather an assault, to have averted which, fifty, such as then offered, might probably have been adventured with sound economy of blood. And if we could thus have seized this giant's cave, this lair of the Northern Cacus, the carnage of the Inkerman battle, of trench fighting, with the hundredfold worse mortality of the protracted Inkerman encampment, would never have covered with mourning unnumbered families.

THE ACTUAL DELEGATION AND THE ACTUAL

#### THE ACTUAL BELEAGUERMENT OF SEBASTOPOL.

When the Allies had taken their stand at Balaclava, Pekshana, and

When the Allies had taken their stand at Balaclava, Pekshana, and Inkerman, their plans still betrayed defective information; they imagined that from the heights which are within cannon range of the Sebastopol suburbs, they would be able, with the artillery then in their possession, successfully to bombard the place, and to subdue its fire. Reinforcements might make the Allies positively, but could not make them relatively, stronger. The enemy also received reinforcements,—nay, received them more rapidly than we—as, in less than two months, the events at Inkerman proved. And, whatever the final issue might be, after those torrents of blood and pulse of carnage which was the earlier after those torrents of blood and piles of carnage, which are the peculiar and invariable attendants of the milder and more prudent style of warlike and invariable attendants of the minder and more products style of wathise operations, it was not likely that a smaller disparity could be established between the contending sides, than any which might have subsisted, if any did subsist, during the first fortnight after debarkation. It might occur that, in the end, Sebastopol would be taken when the odds of all kinds against the assailants had increased, and when the bloody and terrible internal would be could to have been surplused. But be this sail rible interval would be found to have been surplusage. But, be this as it may, why were not the mules, &c., sent for to Varna, the very moment the plans had been fundamentally altered? We are about to see the later may, why were not the mules, &c., sent for to Varna, the very moment the plans had been fundamentally altered? We are about to see the later consequence of this omission. Meantime, owing to the want of the mules, human beings were immediately turned into beasts of burden; the ranks of the actual combatants were practically diminished, and the labours of all the forces gratuitously increased. It was by the sinews of our sailors and soldiers, yoked in long teams, that some of the heaviest guns were dragged up the hills which commanded the hostile city. Three weeks were spent in such labours—in tracing the first parallel, which was established. hostile city: Three weeks were spent in such labours—in tracing first parallel, which was established to the distance of 1800 yards from the exterior ramparts of the place—in building up the gabions, sandbags, and fascines into batteries, and then arming the embrasures of these with the position guns and mortars—in repulsing sorties, in certain defensive precautions towards the rear—and in straitening the town by every means of privation which the besiegers had it in their power to employ.

Among the latter measures was one which the French adopted before they had exchanged positions with us and gone to the left next the sea, viz., the cutting of a fine aqueduct, some four miles long, which was in one place tunnelled through the freestone-rock for three hundred yards, and which conveyed water from the Black River to Karabelnaya (the south-east suburb of Sebastopol). Among the defensive measures was the fortification of Balaclava by intrenchments, which were entrusted to the Highland Brigade, under Sir Colin Campbell. (We may here remind the public, in passing, that our military nomenclature has ceased to be, if it ever was, a perfectly exact guide to the exclusive nationality, or rather the geographical origin, of our various regiments—many Irish soldiers serving in the ranks termed Scottish; though, indeed, no more really uniquener (or national) regiments exist than those known, on the other hand, as of Irish composition—the 88th (the Connaught Rangers), for instance, and others—which are, in fact, almost purely constituted of the race amongst whom they are supposed to be purely constituted of the race amongst whom they are supposed to be

EFFECTS PRODUCED IN EUROPE.

While these proceedings were in progress at the seat of war a shameful fraud was practised on the credulity of the public. On the 3rd of October the capture of Sebastopol was announced. Nevertheless, the intelligence of the Alma achievement and the subsequent movements elated the Western Powers with a less unfounded sentiment of exultation, and had produced a very observable influence upon the policy of Austria. The Austrian Court sent a special mission of congratulation to London and to Paris; and the instructions which had been given to the Austrian General in the Danubian Principalities were modified. The Allied infantry proved to be our best diplomatists; they stormed Vienna on the heights of the Alma, and closely blockaded Berlin when they laid siege to Sebastopol. The Prussian Court was in conwhen they laid siege to Sebastopol. sternation, but the Prussian people were supposed to feel very

Napoleon the Third, whose position on the Continent was steadily rising in dignity, perceived the certainty of a winter campaign, and now occupied himself incessantly in preparations to strengthen, support, feed, clothe, lodge, arm, and comfort his gallant troops before Sebastopol. Our Government was apparently busy in the same cares for the British soldiers; but the execution of the details was not the same; and the result was therefore doomed to present an awful contrast. d according to dates. About the 11th of October four thousand five hundred French troops were dispatched from Athens to the Crimea as a ready-handed reinforcement, while twice that number

were hurried eastward from Algiers and France.
On his side, the Emporor Nicholas, aware of the new inclinations of Austria, endeavoured to retain by terror the hold which he owed originally to gratitude; and directed a large part of his Imperial Guards towards Poland.

The Baltic fleet was at this date returning home. Orders of recall had been sent, in September, but countermanded early in October, for the purpose of allowing the squadrons once more to examine Sveaborg, and see whether an exploit was still practicable before the ice should have covered all those northern seas. The fleets accordingly fluttered hesitatingly for a few days longer in the neighbourhood of Sveaborg; but then, deciding that it was too late to attempt anything in the current year, began to retire. Thus, before the middle of October, terminated that wast naval expedition, after having done good public service and excited much public disappointment. Sir Charles Napier, on arand excited much public disappointment. Sir Charles Napier, on arriving in England, openly proclaimed that he had been thwarted in the most flagitious manner by the Government and the Admiralty, whose instructions, he declared, had contravened his own judgment, and had contravened the contravened has own judgment, and had

We must not omit to record the unanimity and fervour with which the population of the three kingdoms, to a degree quite unparalleled in their history, testified their sympathy for our brave soldiers, and lavished contributions for their comfort and the support of their families. Not only an immense increase of taxation was borne with unusual alacrity, but the country was far from being content with the

frustrated the exploits which it had else been in his power to ac-

(Continued on page 142.)

<sup>\*</sup> The Chersonese Lighthouse, of which the British sailors took possession, is south-west of three redans, nearer to Balaclaya.



LEAD MINE AND CRYOLITE, IN ARKSUL FIORD.

# TIONS IN GREENLAND.

In the year 1850 the Danish Government, ever ready to encourage commercial enterprise and scientific pursuits, granted permission to a Danish Association (which has since become Anglo-Danish), to explore and work mines in Greenland, glving them the monopoly of all mines and mineral wealth they should discover for a term of years. Accordingly an expedition was fitted out in the spring of 1850, engaging the professional services of Mr. J. W. Tayler, mineralogist and analytical chemist, and son of Admiral J. N. Tayler, C.B. The object of this expedition was to examine those localities in which mineral wealth was known to exist, and ascertain how far they might be profitably worked. Omenak, in lat. 71° N., was the first place examined. Here black-lead, of extraordinarily good quality, was found in great abundance. On the south coast of Omenak Fiord, there is a great quantity of sandstone, containing beds of coal and slate. At one part of this flord, named Karsonak, much trap has been ejected, carrying up the sandstone about 1000 feet: here, instead of coal, plumbago is found, in one large continuous bed. Westward of this the plumbago passes into coal, having the same foliated appearance, and occupying the same position in the sandstone. Eastward, occurs lignite in great abundance; whole trunks of trees and masses of carbonised wood may be found; some of them retaining traces of the bark and measuring from two to three feet in diameter. At present, in this part of Greenland, it is not possible to find any plant exceeding a foot in height, or measuring more than the thickness of the little finger in diameter; so that if this lignite be not transported woods, a vast change in the climate must have taken place since these fine trees were flourishing. Even in the South of Greenland, and in the most favoured spots, it is rare to find a bush exceeding a man's height, or thicker than the wrist, and these consist of Salix Arctica.

When the climate of North Greenland was such as to allow the growth

Salix Arctica.

When the climate of North Greenland was such as to allow the growth of such trees as are here found carbonised, we may naturally conclude that animal life was more abundant—birds roosting on the branches, and quadrupeds roaming through the shady forests. All have disappeared; and the only land animals to be found wild in Greenland are the reindeer, fox, hare, and dormouse, and the ice bear, belonging more to the sea than the land; of birds, the riporo, raven, falcon, owl, and one or two other small birds. Whilst at Omenak the ship was dangerously beset with ice—a strong gale of wind blowing many large icebergs into the smaller masses of ice high up on the beach. For three days the ship was in a very critical position; but with a change of wind the ice soon cleared out again; and, with the exception of a few strong nips and much chafing, the ship escaped, thanks to a large iceberg which grounded a short distance ahead of her. Leaving Omenak, they sailed southward, and, after putting into Frederickshaab,

MINING AND MINERALOGICAL EXPLORING EXPEDI- | visited Arksuk, lat 61 deg. 20m, where they examined the vein of lead ore | copper and tin ores; after which a boat expedition visited the island or there (of which we shall speak further on), and found promising traces of | Storee, lat. 60 deg. 30m., upon which was found variegated copper (con-



EXTERIOR OF A GRLENLAND, R'S HUT.



FIORD OF KANGERLIC, SOUTH GREENLAND, IN THE MONTH OF AUGUST.



LOSS OF THE SCHOONER "ARCHUUS," LOADED WITH SILVER-LEAD ORE, ON THE COAST OF GREENLAND.

taining 60 per cent of copper), and detached pieces of native silver scattered through the soil. By this time winter had begun to give evidence of its approach, and they sailed from Arksuk in the end of September, and reached London after a voyage of six weeks; bringing rich specimens of plumbago, silver, lead, copper, and tin ores, and native

September, and reached London after a voyage of six weeks; bringing rich specimens of plumbago, silver, lead, copper, and tin ores, and native silver.

Another expedition sailed the next year, and on its return, with some tons of rich copper ore and more satisfactory proofs of the ultimate success of mining operations in that country, an Anglo-Danish Association was formed, consisting of five persons, possessed of capital and commercial and scientific knowledge. A third expedition then sailed, conducted by one of the members of the association, taking out miners to work a copper mine discovered at Nunarsoit. They commenced on a rich part of the vein, and procured a cargo of copper ore containing over sixty per cent of pure copper, which will be brought home by the next vessel. Whilst this mine was being worked, another expedition was sent out in 1854, under the charge of Mr. Tayler, who reached Greenland in June, and commenced working the vein of silver-lead ore in Arksuk Fiord, situated in the cryolite. Arksuk Fiord is well known to mineralogists as being the only spot in the world in which the mineral cryolite has been found. It is described as a white mineral, consisting of sodium aluminum and fluorine, and will probably be extensively used in the manufacture of the new and beautiful metal aluminium so soon as a practical method of obtaining this metal shall have been discovered.

The lead vein at Arksuk is situated between the bed of cryolite and the gneisrock in which the latter occurs, and is remarkably rich in silver, containing not less than 45 ounces of silver in the ton of ore. A vessel with provisions arrived at Arksuk in December, 1854, and, being frozen in, a cargo of this lead ore was wheeled in barrows over the ice to her. After running many risks by being carried away by the ice breaking up in a storm, her loading was completed, and she sailed on her passage home; but, night coming on before she could get out of the fiord and stand out to sea, she put into the harbour of Kajarlik, a small openin

cryolite, when heated, becomes perfectly white; and as two trap veins occur at each end of the cryolite it is probable that they have overlied the surface of the cryolite, and by heating it caused the superficial whiteness which it has at present. He also found imbedded in the cryolite fine

crysta's, of a variety of tantalite, which has not been hitherto seen. In the cryolite, besides the silver lead ore, are also found yellow copper ore, blende sparry iron ore, molybdenum tin stone in fine crystals, arsenical pyrites, fluor-spar, felspar, and quartz.



INTERIOR OF A GREENLANDER'S HUT.

One of the accompanying Sketches represents Evigtok, the locality of | &c., in the month of December, and the lead one being wheeled over the ice the lead mine in Arksuk Flord, with the miners'houses, smithy, store-house, | to the ship. (Continued on page 143.)



DESTRUCTION OF A SKIN-BOAT BY THE FALLING OF AN ICEBERG.



BUINS OF CHURCH, IN THE FIORD OF IGALIKO.

(Continued from page 139.)

amount thus awarded. Voluntary funds of every kind were raised and organised—the Hospital Fund, the Sailors' and Soldiers' Fund, the Sick and Wounded Fund, the Royal Patriotic Fund. Hundreds of thousands of pounds were poured out in a torrent of generous gratitude. On the 13th of October appeared in the Gazette, a notification under the Queen's sign manual of the preceding 7th, appointing a commission for the collection and appropriation of subscriptions to support the widows and orphans of our defenders. Among the Commissioners were, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Dukes of Newcastle and Wellington, Lord Seymour, the Earls of Derby, Aberdeen, Hardwicke, Chichester, and Shaftesbury, Earls Grey and Nelson, Viscounts Hardinge, Palmerston, and Combermere; Lords Rokeby, Colchester, Panmure, Seaton, and St. Leonards, with many others. Private yachts sailed, laden with provisions, for the Crimea. Private packages, by myriads, filled all the receiving-houses for the East. Ladies sent stores of clothing; poor women offered each, for instance, a pair of mittens knitted by themselves; girls learnt how to make a flannel shirt, and then dispatched it selves; girls learnt how to make a flannel shirt, and then dispatched it to the unknown wearer: articles the most miscellaneous tided Eastward with inexhaustible profusion. The *Times* undertook to admiward with inexhaustible profusion. The Times undertook to administer a portion of the universal and still-continuing bounties, and did so with usefulness and ability.

so with usefulness and ability.

In France—where the war, as forming part of the policy of the Emperor, was accepted and supported with profound confidence, but where in itself, and as a conflict presenting not one of the traditionary objects of national ambition, it would not have found direct or spontaneous popularity—the public co-operation was less noisily and less acceptance of the profound of the confidence of the co readily, yet at length, perhaps, even more remarkably, evinced. It was felt that the operations of the Government (as distinguished from the strategy in Crim Tartary) were conducted with silent but matchless vigour and ability; therefore, so far from wishing to intrude their help, private persons all over the nation feared that help might be hindrance. knew that their exertions, to produce the right effect, should come off at the right moment, that there was a spirit then swaying the sceptre who was well able to judge of that moment, and, with implicit reliance on his genius, awaited the signal. But when, in due time, the Emperor appealed to the great mass of the people, excluding the capitalists, and inviting the hosts of comparatively poor proprietors to show the world, whether they, the very body of France, were able to support the policy of the State by a fundible subscription of 500,000,000 francs, then, we say, a financial prodigy was exhibited of which the annals of the world contained no precedent. It is not that in nine days, wonderful as this is, the 500,000,000 francs were in the hands of the Government, but that Government had, in nine days, to return an excess of 2,500,000,000 to the people. Precisely the same zeal was manifested in the recruiting of the army—the conscription becoming practically null, the entire eligible mass of the French youth vying, volunteering, and competing to be sent to the seeme of the conflict.

Such being the remoter events connected with the way, and such the

Such being the remoter events connected with the war, and such the general state of the world at the date which we have now reached, let us return to the more immediate theatre of action.

#### FIRST ATTACKS ON SEBASTOPOL.

We must premise that the first loan of men from the fleets to the land force had been quadrupled, and there were now as many as four thousand sailors and marines on shore, a detachment which left the ships grievously underhanded. On the evening of the 16th of October Lord Ragian requested Amiral Dundas to be ready with the artillery of the fleet, to second the land batteries on the following day, when the general bombardment was to be opened. A similar demand for the services of the French fleet was sent by General Canrobert to Admiral Hamelin. We may remark that the entrance of the Sebastopol harbour being obstructed by the sunker Russian ships, the Anglo-French squadrons could really now render no effective assistance of the kind required of them. Had it been possible to penetrate, even with great loss at first, into the harbour, a position could have been taken in rear of the casemated batteries of Fort Conductive Country of the casemated by the first result. stantine, Fort Alexander, and the other forts, where their fire would have been eluded, and the town destroyed in forty-eight hours. But, under existing circumstances, the fleets were compelled to remain too far off to produce much effect, yet, they would themselves suffer from the full action of the Russian artillery, while they were bombarding the forts. Nor was even the diversion thus to be created likely to prove very important, as the fixed seaward tiers of the enemy's cannon almost sufficed alone to keep the ships at a distance. Nevertheless, the two Admirals agreed to make the experiment

Accordingly, about half-past one o'clock, the English and Turkish fleets (the latter to occupy the space between the English and French lines), came down the north shore from Utchkuyou to attack Fort Constantine, the Wasp Fort, and the Telegraph Batteries; while the Frence fleet, in motion about the same time, ascended from the opposite direction to assail the Quarantine and Alexander Forts, forming line partly across the month of the harbour, on the south side. The Napoleon was the first of the French ships to open fire; but many of her shots fell short. Somewhat to her left, and ahead of her, the Britannia (Admiral Dundas) dropped anchor, and, just before the English tannia (Admiral Dundas) dropped anchor, and, just before the English flagship, the Queen. Still closer in were our steamers Samson and Terrible, with the Rodney and Sir E. Lyons' ship, the Agamemaon. Other vessels were engaged—the Albion, Sanspareil. Spiteful, Tribune, London, Retribution, and Trafalgar. The Retribution's mainmast and that of the London were shot away; the Britannia's prop netting took fire from a red-hot shot, but the flames were quickly extinguished. The Rodney grounded, and was about to be blown up, when the Spiteful "jerked her away." The Queen was set on fire by a red-hot shot. The Agamemnon suffered severely. At sunset the ships hove up their anchors and were hauled off. In this action, the sailing vessels were managed by steamers lashed to their sides, not towing them; and most combrous was the motive power thus obtained. We had in all forty-five men killed, among whom were two officers; and 163 wounded, sixteen of the latter being whom were two officers; and 163 wounded, sixteen of the latter being officers. The only visible damage done by this naval bombardment to the enemy, consisted of an explosion in Fort Constantine, caused by a shell which proceeded, it is supposed, from the Tribune. In a few minutes the batteries of that fort were as actively manned and worked as before. Having dispatched, thus briefly, the maritime portion of the attack, we turn landward.

A little before the ships began to move, on the 17th October, the

A little before the ships began to move, on the 17th October, the general attack was opened from the English and French batteries on shore; and, at the time, a confident hope and belief were entertained that the town could not withstand for more than two days so terrific a hurricane of fire; another proof of the complete ignorance which existed respecting the armaments of the enemy. At that date the Russians had but a very small portion of their guns mounted; nevertheless, they replied to the cannonade of the Allies, the very first day, with upwards of 200 large pieces, which discharged, for the most part, metal of greater weight than our own; and we, thus overweighted in guns for including those of the French. metal, were also outnumbered in guns, for, including those of the French, we could then bring only about 130 to bear upon the place. The French batteries were armed with about fifty-four pieces. We had in the right attack, against the eastern Redan Fort of the Russians, and the Garden Battery, twenty-two guns; between left and right only one of the Lancaster guns as yet; in the left attack, forty guns; and we had but a few mortars. There were four sixty-eights, which had not yet been mortars. There we brought into position.

cannot divide the bombardment into days, and give a diary of the We cannot divide the bombardment into days, and give a diary of the small occurrences which were spread through the period. This method, unfortunately, no more belongs to a history of the part of the Campaign in question than would a separate pause upon the first, second, third, fourth, and each remaining step taken by an individual in a walk from one mile-stone to another. On the contrary, we must consider the whole bombardment, from the 17th till the 24th of October, as what it

really was—one great experiment.

Sebastopol had been supposed far weaker in all respects than it was found to be; but in scarcely any particular was it discovered better prepared for our attack than in its enormous supply of heavy guns. is but truth and justice to add that the Russian artillerymen displayed both skill in pointing their pieces and courage in standing to them; while the engineers employed in the defences augmented the fortificawhile the engineers employed in the defences augmented the fortifications by every species of outwork which military art could devise, and an almost unlimited command of labour could execute. The result of the first day's bombardment—the naval share in which we have fully described—was such as to surprise the Allies. Although three hundred of the guns of the place were pointed towards the Euxine, and replied with spirit and effect to the fire of the fleets, this immense allotment of

ordnance seemed in no respect to have impoverished the remaining artillery resources destined to encounter the Allies by land; and the ultimate consequence was, that more force in this arm would be absolutely needed ere we could so far disarm the batteries of the defenders

as to render an assault practicable.

It is with satis action that we commemorate the circumstance that, in this stupendous conflict of fire, in which heavier pieces were profusely employed than had ever been even scantily mingled among the breaching machines of any former siege, and in which the number of projectile instruments, though their power was so unprecedented, exceeded that of the smaller pieces at any time used from the beginning to the end of the greatest wars hitherto waged;—in this altogether unexampled encounter of artillery, the English side of the field, for a time, exercised over the efforts of the defenders a visible preponderance, which our allies, unhappily, were not able to establish or to emulate. Indeed, the French fire was actually crushed, along the most important part of their line, in less than three hours; and the light brass guns with which they had armed their hatteries were found to be no match for the pieces. they had armed their batteries were found to be no match for which hurled upon them from the town a hurricane of far heavier metal. The English batteries, though thus bereft of the assistance on which they had reckoned, to divert a large portion of the hostile dis-charges, maintained the bombardment with extreme energy on the right. The fruits of this effort of strength were cheering only for a short period. The Garden Battery was partly dismantled, and the Redan Fort was certainly worsted; while, at first, along the exterior line of defence, more guns were dislodged, more carriages shattered, more artillerymen dispersed, than in the parallel range of the offensive works. But the damage done to the Russians was repaired during the night; and we soon learnt one serious and startling fact, that the besieged were, beyond all comparison, better provided for this task of incessant renovation than we were. Thus, what had this task of incessant renovation than we were. Thus, what had been destroyed one day reappeared, as if by magic, on the following morning, with even stronger armaments in every particular. All this time, moreover, the besieged were busy in the construction of outworks of mud in front of their own ramparts—a precaution which they could carry into effect with security, for this reason:—The covering fire of the walls, ramparts, and forts behind being not only unsubdued, but rather an overmatch for anything opposed to it at a distance, would be irresistible, murderous, and literally crushing to troops venturing closer down along the open de-clivity; while to depress our own guns with a view to molest the construction of the rising works, would entail three disadvantages, and could lead to no single chance of success. First, the aim would be a skimming aim, not a real plunging fire, and would catch the interception of several natural inequalities along the descending slope; secondly, the mud embankment to be aimed at, was not breachable; thirdly, the hostile batteries thus left unannoyed, would become more formidable, indeed overwhelming. Mortar fire was the only kind applicable to the case, and it was tried with the unsatisfactory results usual in such circumstances. It is not very effective except sults usual in such circumstances. It is not very effective except against habitable dwellings, or dense masses of the enemy in the field, or unless combined with horizontal fire. The thin groups of The thin groups of field, or unless combined with horizontal fire. The thin groups of workers in trenches avoid most of its damage, their operation being merely delayed and embarrassed, not arrested, by its action. The merely delayed and embarrassed, not arrested, by its action. The distance from the crowning verge of the heights to the ramparts of the town rendered our batteries proportionately innocuous; that distance, in truth, was less debilitating to the enemy's large artillery than to our guns, and chained us, in so far, to a contest in which, far from being likely to vanquish him, he had the means of vanquishing us. And lest we should forget it, we may here record one little circumstance which will fix itself on the reader's memory, and vividly depict one of the relative conditions of the conflict. The Russian balls using on the ground, were gathered by our soldiers to be returned to ying on the ground, were gathered by our soldiers, to be returned to the town, but were frequently found too large for the largest bores we had mounted; whereas our own metal constantly came hissing back into our lines from the hostile pieces, which thus effected an economy of their ammunition, while using ours for our own destruction This reflects no discredit upon our Ordnance administration; but we cannot say the same with respect to the enormous unpardonable bluuder of, at first, sending out bullets for our Lancaster guns, which bullets would not enter the orifice, till they had, with great labour and delay, been pared, filed, and hammered into the proper shape and size. These Lancaster guns, which were progressively almost decupled in number, crept into position by twos, and on the fourth day of the bombardment we had only four of them mounted. Their any of the bombardment we had only four of them mounted. Their superiority is now a tested fact, and it is due (if we do not mistake the two things) to a principle analogous to that of the rifled musket and its conoidal ball. The sound which its shot made through the air was easily distinguishable amid all the confused uproar of that terrific can-The force of it was ascertained to be fully equal to the idea with which the imagination was impressed, when remarking the novel energy with which its aërial passage seemed to be impelled. Above the mingled thunders, at certain intervals, a piercing and shriek-like noise, somewhat resembling, as those present said, the scream of the "ex-press" at full speed, cleft the atmosphere, with what the listener fancied a rage and swiftness never hitherto known in the projectiles of human wariare; after rending the ear and arresting the pulse of the listener for a few seconds, this scream was followed by a deep, dull, and heavy sound, as the iron buried itself in the mud of an embank-We may dismiss this part of the subject with two brief pic-The Allies, on the fourth day of the bombardment, professed tures. The Allies, on the fourth day of the bombardment, professed to direct upon the fortress 136 heavy pieces; and it was the utmost. To these, it is admitted that, even at that date, the besieged made answer with 230 of superior weight, yet that with visible leisure and deliberateness, they were constantly increasing their fire, while, with a rapidity forming a contrast to that leisure, they were raising their new defences by the hands of successive and distinct services of men, who seemed innumerable, and who worked by night as well as by day. It is further admitted that, even at that date, the Allied fire was beginning visibly to slacken, the enemy's to acquire a freshness, a rapidity, and a visibly to slacken, the enemy's to acquire a freshness, a rapidity, and a precision still on the increase, and yet evidently still at an enormous distance from the power to which he intended to raise it, without hurry or apparent effort. Indeed, we may observe that the five hundred ship-guns, obtained from the sunken vessels, were not yet in position. And for the sake of lucidity, we will here state the aggregate result. The experiment of bombarding Sebastopol in such a manner as to exhaust experiment or bomoarding Sepastopoi in such a mainter as to exhaust its fire, was maintained for the period of eight days, without intermission of an hour of daylight. The challenge was vast. Rich and mighty were the stores of ammunition that it demanded. One man-of-war in action for such a time, if wood could have endured, would, for but its own pieces, have required an ample provision. That great challenge was encountered in a manner which astounded Europe. The strictest frugality was observed by the Allies in nursing the expenditure of their carefully-accumulated charges of fire. The wildest profusion, and extravagance, on the contrary, were displayed by the defenders in squandering the means of a similar nature which this fortress (almost bare of landward works when first assailed) might have been supposed to possess. They scattered in mere wantonness resources which they seemed to know to be inexhaustible, just as they appeared to make their new batteries and embankments mountains of labour They scattered in mere wantonness resources exhibiting a sort of surplusage of engineering finish—a waste and foppery of fortification, glittering in rivets (this is the truth, they did rivet their embankments and batteries with brass and iron hoops) which crowned strength with a parade of ornaments suggested by mere idleness of warlike taste—works, in short, swarming with hordes of soldiers and bristling with superfluities of military means, which must be used, yet of which, apparently, there was no better mode of disposal. From the walls, round shot, red-hot shot bar shot, shells, and rockets rained in a deluge all day, and often swept in a torrent of blind waste and random mischief through the night air, as if the defenders were only anxious to get rid of an encumbering mass of rubbish which overwhelmed them by its unaccountable superabundance. And, at length, after all this stupendous prodigality on the one side, and after all the stern thrift of the other—when, on the 24th of October, the Allies found their hoard of ammunition almost wholly spent, and when they actually resigned their original plan, and determined on quite a new method of attack, the fortress still flamed with the buoyant action of increased and increasing artillery, with the buoyant action of increased and increasing artillery, equally or more desperate and reckless of materials, and willing, apparently, to sustain a steadily augmented discharge of fire for months and years to come. Neither such an instance, in its real character, nor such a spectacle, in its appearance, was ever known before in the

If we turn to the casualties, they are found comparatively slight.

From the beginning of the bombardment to the 25th of October, the British had 37 killed and 226 wounded of all ranks. Previously to the bombardment about 24 of the British had been killed. The French loss had been not very different; though, for evident reasons, we have not the same means of ascertaining its precise amount. No Turks had fallen; indeed none had been engaged. The Russian loss, in killed alone, had been eight times greater than all our casualties; it is estimated to have amounted, up to the 25th, to 1800. Their very nummated to have amounted, up to the 25th, to 1800. Their very numbers, packed in the inner range of a concentric fire, explain the disparity; since a single shot might destroy a long file—a single shell annihilate a whole company; whereas the Allied soldiers fell, one by one, before the shot, and escaped most of the shells altogether. Among our dead we had to deplore the early loss of Brigadier-General Tylden, and of his successor, Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander, R.E.—the letter from illustra the latter from illness

### DESCRIPTION OF THE FACADE ATTACKED.

As there are virtually two Sebastopols, we need not remind the As there are virtually two Sebastopols, we need not remind the reader that, in order regularly to invest such an arsenal, a force equal, at the least, to seven times the garrison was, by all the rules of military science, requisite, because the numerical superiority of the besiegers (never to be less than three and a half to one) must be doubled where an unfordable water divides the place attacked into two. But no investment being even attempted, all such proportions, and all the calculations based upon them, became inapplicable; since we could never fix the numerical relations of the assailing body to those of an unknown number of defenders, relieved at will, in every sense. It reknown number of defenders, relieved at will, in every sense. It remains, therefore, merely to describe the south face of Sebastopol in a few words.

On this side, the town was protected by a double girdle of earthworks, thrown up, for the most part, since the siege began. These works were bounded or supported respectively by the extremity of the Inner Harbour, by the Careening Port, and by the Quarantine Battery, opposite the French left attack. To the east, and outside Sebastopol proper, a part of the garrison, or at least an army in communication with the garrison lay intrenched in front of the English lines. On the other hand the Allies covered a concentric front of about twelve miles, from behind Cherson Bay on the west, across part of the Woronzoff road to the brow of the hills overlooking, on the east, the river Tchernaya. Several ravines the surrounding heights perpendicularly, both to the town and to the Allied lines. As behind these lines lay a Russian army, the besiegers erected a chain of redoubts to protect their own rear. But this circumvallation was neither properly traced nor fully executed, at first.

#### THE GRAND SURPRISE AT BALACLAVA.

When the bombardment had lasted ineffectually for seven days, the When the bombardment had lasted ineffectually for seven days, the ammunition was found to be nearly exhausted, and the guns very much damaged, both by the drooping of the mouth, and the enlargement of the touch-holes. A council of war was then held at Lord Raglan's, and it was decided by both his Lordship and General Canrobert that the plans should be wholly changed; that the fire should be reserved for points specially requiring it, that more and heavier guns should be mounted; that the new and more powerful batteries should be worked at much nearer range, and for this purpose that the approaches should be carried forward scientifically and with patience. The consequence was that our fire was, in great part, interrupted, and that of our allies was used to cover their own trenches rather than to that of our allies was used to cover their own trenches rather than to reduce the town. The French, accordingly, began mining and sapping with diligence, and prepared to mount batteries far more effective than any they had yet employed, and to push these nearer to the place. They, while steadily advancing their trenches with the patience which slow but scientific approaches require, were meantime organising their matchless sharpshooters in such a manner as actually to paralyse the matchless sharpshooters in such a manner as actually to paralyse the hostile artillery itself, by killing the gunners at the embrasures in the very act of loading, nay, even of firing. Independently of the general practice of the out-posted riflemen, our Allies formed a picked corps of marksmen for this purpose by selections of the best shots from every battalion. These were called *francs tireurs*, and their tactics were loose, wild—different from anything in the various other tactics were loose, wild—different from anything in the various other bodies of the army. They acted in twos and threes, and even singly. Covered by the darkness of the night they advanced beyond the parallels within a sufficient proximity for their business to the Russian batteries, and there began the work of the rifle-pits. With pickaxe and spade they hollowed out a cavity, placed in it their provisions and tobacco, and prepared to pass the next day burrowing in this quickly and rudely constructed, but formidable, fort. At the first streak of dawn the barrel of the rifle rested on the little mound of earth thrown up from the hole, and always thrown up on the enemy's side—the muzzle was pointed to the town, and the alert marksman laid low whatever moving object was visible. The Russians could not dislodge such enfants perdus by isolated attacks, that is evident; and it is equally obvious that they could not, in the dayight, hazard large masses in the open space swept by the French is evident; and it is equally obvious that they could not, in the dayingth, hazard large masses in the open space swept by the French batteries ready to do good service against any such exposed bodies, though unable to cope directly with the artillery of the ramparts. This situation drove the Russians, after many expedients which were found nugatory or inadequate, to adopt the plan of frequent nocturnal sorties—retours offensifs—which were conducted with greater and greater vigour and skill each successive time. In general a garrison so invested as to be precluded from receiving any considerable reinforcements, could not afford this plan; such a garrison would be obliged to husband lives which could not be replaced in presence of an enemy continually repairing his losses. For in war, as in chess, mere "exchanges" tell against the weaker party. But the case was reversed at Sebastopol; and a sudden and alarming event now taught the Allied army its true situation, and made people in Europe ask whether it was really besieged or besieging. It had been determined at the consultations between Lord Raglan and General Canrobert to put no faith in any bombardment at that time in their power to sustain, but to press the siege steadily and tranquilly; but they were not allowed to press it tranquilly. it tranquilly

# BATTLE OF BALACLAVA.

The Russian army in the field now reminded them of its existence. Some days previously, about ten or twelve battalions of its infantry had crossed to Tchernaya, and had begun to feel the communications between the Allied camp and the English base at Balaclava. In the comparative silence of the night their "music" could be heard; but they, for several days, kept close within the gorges of the hills which faced those of the Allied circumvallation. A valley containing slighter hills lay between, and in this valley, at less than three miles' distance from the sea-port, rose the rearward outpost redoubts of earth, entrusted to the custody of the Turks. The most advanced of these redoubts was on "Canrobert's Hill," where the French and English Generals had met after the march from the Alma. Inside the nearest Generals had met after the march from the Alma. Inside the nearest of the redoubts (that is, nearest to the Camp, and furthest from Balaclava) were the British cavalry, and also the lines of trenches Balaclava) were the British cavalry, and also the lines of trenches forming the circumvallation. These, guarded by the Zouaves, faced outwards; for, of course, it will be understood that the Allied Camp had to hold an armed front in two opposite directions, one against Sebastopol, and the other against General Liprandi, who threatened to place his force bodily between Balaclava and the Camp, attacking the latter on its south, just as the Camp itself was attacking the town on the town's south. Beyond the cavalry, and in front of Balaclava, were posted the 93rd Highlanders, across the road in the valley. Beyond them, and on the heights above Balaclava, were the Marines. The Turkish redoubts were pushed into the further end of the valley; the fire of the French lines of circumvallation could sweep a portion of it; and both of these defences helped to bar the access of the Russians to Balaciava, whether they should issue by a circuit from Sebastopol, or debouch at once from the mountains south-east of the valley so often

Notwithstanding this, the position was immensely too ambitious and extensive for the numerical strength of the Allies; and they found out the fact on the morning at which we have arrived. By seven o'clock a large body of Russians, both horse and foot, with a powerful field artillery, had entered the distant head of the valley, and had isolated the furthest Turkish redoubt. Its occupants took panic, and, after one discharge, abandoned it and its guns, and fled back to the second, pursued by the enemy. Things were already in this position, when an orderly brought the news to Lord Raglan, who immediately sent it to General Canrobert. The First British Division, under the Duke of Cambridge, and the Fourth, under General Catheart, got under arms, and moved down towards the redoubts. The Third French Division, under General Bosquet, followed in the same direction; while, before the last could stir, a

equadron of the Chasseurs d'Afrique, supported by artillery, hurried forwards. Beyond the road which, with its convex bend eastward, winding from the north-west, enters Balaclava, Sir Colin Campbell drew up the 93rd. On the heights, behind their right shoulders, over drew up the 93rd. On the heights, behind their right shoulders, over Balaclava, the seamen and marines were respectively at the batteries, and in array as infantry. On every side within the immense theatre which the various mountain ranges bounded, warlike activity was visible. In the east, the Russians had now fairly debouched from the mountains, and, preceded first by two batteries of Horse Artillery, and then by a line of some twenty pieces, an immense force of cavalry, and last of all their main body of foot, in six dense masses of about five thousand each, were advancing like a dark tide to envelop the redoubts. The batteries thrown forward were firing with steadiness and doubts. The batteries thrown forward were firing with steadiness and effect; and in the clear and beautiful light, the grey smoke was seen at every discharge, from the most distant points. Like the Russian foot, the Russian horse came on in six masses, three to the front of each flank, and the three on both sides were in that oblique succession which soldiers term cchelon. They seemed in splendid appointment, and their sabres, lances, and Cossack spears, under the rays of the sun, formed a sea of waving light. Their skirmishers pursued the Turks from the abandoned redoubt, out of which the light guns had driven them. abandoned redoubt, out of which the light guns had driven them. The mortars behind were shelling the other redoubts. Below our circumvallation, between the Camp and the ground occupied by the Highlanders, but more forward than that ground, Lord Cardigan was in the saddle with the Light Brigade, and General Scarlett, before these, with the Heavy Brigade—both concealed by an interposing ridge from the enemy. The guns of the redoubts were now turned upon the Highlanders, to whom the guard of the same redoubts, the Turks (who happened not to be overtaken and killed) came flying. Sir Colin Campbell withdrew out of reach, and re-formed his men. The first redoubt taken had its cannon turned on the second, the second on the doubt taken had its cannon turned on the second, the second on the third;—when all three fell, the Russian cavalry, in part, advanced by their ight towards the little undulation which concealed ours, and in part by their left towards that at the foot of which now stood the Highlanders. Each of these bodies of horse mustered about fifteen hundred sabres and lances. That in front of the Highlanders formed a long line, and, after a pause, descended the slope at a gallop. They had about 1000 yards to clear. The Highlanders disdaining to form square, or even four deep awaited the formed a long line, and, after a pause, descended the stope at a gallop. They had about 1000 yards to clear. The Highlanders, disdaining to form square, or even four deep, awaited the charge in two ranks, the fugitive Turks being on their flanks. These fired at once, and fled. The second volley was from the Highlanders, at some 800 yards. The Russian charge exhibited no check or wavering on the reception of either, though many saddles were emptied and many horses ran wild after the last. On the main body came, the ground trembling beneath their rush as they gained in velocity. When they were within 150 yards the British front rank knelt; and from the minies of both ranks poured a volley so precise and deadly, that the enemy minies of both ranks poured a volley so precise and deadly, that the enemy pulled up at once, amidst carnage and in confusion. They never completed that charge at all, but, opening files right and left, cantered up

#### CHARGE OF THE HEAVY BRIGADE.

The first portions of the Balaclava engagement having thus illustrated the reality of a British Infantry defence, the next incident in it illustrated the reality of a British Infantry defence, the next incident in it illustrated still more strikingly that of a British Cavalry attack. The reader will remember that half the Russian horse had advanced by their right, whilst the other half, whose proceedings we have just delineated, moved by their left. The former, therefore, arriving much more westward, and more nearly under the circumvallation of the Allies, came face to face with our own cavalry, by surmounting an undulation of the valley already mentioned. The two Companders in Chief all the George's already mentioned. The two Commanders-in-Chief, all the Generals, and the whole Allied Camp, were witnesses of what ensued. The Russian Hussars, in brilliant costume—their jackets of sky-blue, richly laced—rode first, glittering and gallant, up the hill, Lancers and Dragons galloping from behind to enforce their attack. Towards our Heavy Brigade, among which the clang of the trumpets ordering readiness for immediate action had cossed this formidable cavalry was now ness for immediate action had ceased, this formidable cavalry was now in motion—two. lines of horse. That of the Heavy Brigade was but half the length, and a third of the depth, of the first of these lines of the hostile squadrons, which was not stronger or more numerous than their second. Such was the mass of cavalry which now began at a canter to descend the eminence. They moved, however, with some uncertainty, and then halted for a moment, not irresolute but as if to be sure certainty, and then halted for a moment, not irresolute, but as if to be sure of their eyes that the handful of cavaliers before them meant to await their onslaught, and on what conceivable calculation? At that moment our bugles gave out the signal to charge; and as the Innis-killingers on the right and the Scots Greys on the left, seemed suddenly to flash up the intervening part of the hill, with a cry that thrilled through the hearts of the British and French hosts alike, the immense force of the enemy curved itself like a crescent to receive and envelop them—the wings advancing, and the centre line remaining firm. The brief shock was distinctly heard by the world of armed spectators on the plateau, as the sabres clashed and the horses met; but in an instant it was over. Right through the first line of the enemy, without having been even detained, the Greys and Inniskillingers had passed, and were then seen with sabres on high, and reddened, riding at tremendous speed towards the very heart of the second Russian line. All behind them was ruin, and they broke what. was still before them with the same irresistible violence. But the wings of the enemy's cavalry were closing in tenfold numbers around the diminished band of heroes, whose closing in tenfold numbers around the diminished band of heroes, whose rear and flanks they overlapped, when the 1st Royals and 4th and 5th Dragoon Guards charged with equal splendour, impetuosity, and effect, making the victory complete. This whole equestrian conflict lasted but five minutes, cost us only about half-a-dozen killed, was sustained on our part with no greater body than we have mentioned, and utterly shattered and dispersed a force of the enemy which beyond doubt nearly trebled the numbers of the victors.

### THE CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE.

It was a short time after this, when the enemy were drawing toge-It was a short time after this, when the enemy were drawing together in a direction more in accordance with their previous position, that Captain Nolan brought to the Earl of Lucan the celebrated order proceeding from Lord Raglan, but passing through the hands of Quarter-master-General Brigadier Airey. It is not our part to pretend to adjudicate upon the interpretation which the Cavalry Commander made of that order—an interpretation which became afterwards the subject of serious dispute, if not dissension, and led to the Earl of Lucan's resignation of his command. It is sufficient to state on the one side what Lord Raglan subsequently delayed in the west formed measurements the tion of his command. It is sufficient to state on the one side what Lord Raglan subsequently declared in the most formal manner that he meant by the order, and, on the other side, what the Earl of Lucan, with equal solemnity, declared he understood from it. Lord Raglan's intention, as he explained, was that the Light Cavalry should take up a more advanced position, and, with the aid of a field battery and of a squadron of the French Chasseurs, who were hovering on their left, should endeavour to prevent the Russians from carrying off the guns of the captured redoubts. But the Light Chasseurs in command of should endeavour to prevent the Russians from carrying on the glass of the captured redoubts. But the Lieutenant-General in command of the Cavalry being puzzled by the terms of the order, and conceiving that the Russians could not be prevented from carrying off the redoubt guns (which operation he understood them to have performed already), concluded that, if anything was designated beyond a mere demonstration respective, these guns it was to recentive them by a charge tion respecting these guns, it was to recapture them by a charge which, nevertheless, appeared a very wild proposal, and was pronounced which, nevertheless, appeared a very wild proposal, and was pronounced an insensate attempt by his second in command, Lord Cardigan. Being thus perplexed, he appealed, as he afterwards averred from his place in the House of Peers—he appealed, we say to the bearer of the order (Captain Nolan) to throw some decisive light upon its true purport; whereupon the latter—according to the same authority—said that, beyond question, Lord Raglan wished the Brigade to charge. The Earl of Lucan, after this short interval of hesitation, gave the signal, and the trumpets sounded for perhaps the most extraordinary equestrian onset in the remembrance of the human race. It was just about this moment that Captain Nolan—who was galloping backwards and forwards transversely, a little in front of the fated Brigade, uttered a loud cry—he had received full in bis chest the stroke of a bursting shell, which, rending him to pieces, thus on the spot closed the career of one of the most brilliant cavalry officers in the Britishs ervice. His horse, feeling the reins relax, wheeled, and trotted back with its dead rider many

rending him to pieces, thus on the spot closed the career of one of the most brilliant cavalry officers in the Britishs ervice. His horse, feeling the reins relax, wheeled, and trotted back with its dead rider many yards before he fell. He had formerly been in the Austrian army. Meanwhile, the business which the 600 sabres of the Light Brigade were undertaking, excited the bewilderment of the French and English armies on the plateau, who noted the ominous bugles. All eyes were turned in breathless suspense upon the scene. The Russians had retrograded into a less sparse and expansive order—their skirmishers, the waving lines of their Light Horse, and a double horn of advanced field-

batteries forming, as it were, an immensely wide gallery, within which the British Cavaliers, on their magnificent horses, were preparing to rush. To the left front of the Light Brigade there was hostile artillery; to their right front there was hostile artillery; and they would have to sweep along the rifle range of three of the redoubts still in the hands of the enemy. But this is nothing. Straight before those 600 devoted riders the whole of the Russian cavalry, now re-united "in six massive divisions," and pausing upon their own reserves (altogether at least 3000 strong) were drawn up diagonally across the great gallery of raking fire which we have described—across it diagonally, but far down. Would any of the daring assailants ever even reach them? But this, again, was nothing. Behind frowned ("square tr their front," as Lord Cardigan says) thirty heavy guns along a regular line of six enormous battalions of infantry, over whose heads in the rear thundered their great position-batteries from the hills out of which the assailants had originally debouched, and on which they were now resting again in complete battle array; a whole army, in short, of 30,000 men impregnably posted, and holding perfectly in hand everything which our glorious Six Hundred could attempt either to take away or to assail. One word more remains to be said: before the little band who had to make their desperse onset amid the centripetal blaze of these progressively-increasing discharges amid the centripetal blaze of these progressively-increasing discharges of artillery could come to one stroke of the sabre or one thrust of the lance, they had to clear a mile and a half of ground. The immortal regiments, whose lot it was thus, in all the pomp of war, but without one of the military chances of victory, to ride rejoicing like bride-grooms, into the embrace of death, were the 4th and 13th Light Dragoons, the 17th Lancers, the 11th, Prince Albert's Hussars, and the 8th (the King's Royal) Irish Hussars. Their task, it will be thus understood, formed a melancholy contrast to that just undertaken and accomplished by their comrades.

Swerving a little to their own left to get clearer space, this handful of horsemen broke away superbly upon their appalling errand, their comrades and allies on the heights, watching the movement, first with wonder and even incredulity, then with absolute consternation and boundless horror. The field-battery which Lord Raglan had mentioned in his order, was not visible near them, nor behind them; they were alone. Cries of astonishment and dismay rose throughout the whole camp—the two Commanders in Chief were lost in awe—none could co-operate with those horsemen or protect them now; they were past help. Let us follow them. First, the redoubts opened with rifles and musketry upon their right; but, not turning a glance either to one side or to the other, they were soon borne past by their speed, which visibly increased as they advanced. Every plume streaming back, every head bent slightly forward, every right arm aloft, every horse at grand racing stride, swift as a meteor, the pageant of real battle, flew

When they had cleared more than half the distance which had separated them from the huge columns of Russian cavalry forming the nearest portion of the enemy before them, and when, of the mile and a half, much less than three-quarters of a mile intervened, a blaze of light burst along the front, faint bluish wreaths of smoke rose into the air burst along the front, faint bluish wreaths of smoke rose into the air behind the intervals in the Russian squadrons, obscuring the view of the Russian infantry masses and at the same moment the first line of the careering brigade, so regular before, appeared like a line no longer, but all ravaged with gaps: men were seen lying on the ground while their horses wheeled and fled back; others, on the contrary, extricating themselves from the chargers which had fallen; a moment more and the thunders of the artillery which had made this devastation were borne to the ears of the excited Camp. But still the charge was not checked, and on rode the survivors straightupon those murderous Russian guns, into the very eyes of a storm of musketry from the army of foes guns, into the very eyes of a storm of musketry from the army of foesbehind them, and amid another but now double cannonade on both sides of their advance—from the position batteries of the hills. Different, indeed, was this manner of executing a charge; different, indeed, was this style of cavalry fighting, from that of the fifteen hundred Russian horse, who on that very morning had declined to meet the narrow front of a single regiment of Highlanders in a single line, unsupported, and only two deep! How truly startling the contrast—how unspeciable the two deep! How truly startling the contrast—how unspeakable the difference! A whole army, in battle array, 30,000 strong, all arms being reciprocally supported with the most perfect effect—an unasbeing reciprocally supported with the most perfect effect—an unassailable position—redoubts, batteries, skirmishers, and, finally, twelve times their own number of cavalry alone, could neither deter the British Light Brigade from attempting, nor hinder them from carrying, a charge which swept through or swept down the whole of these defences, and fell like a spent thunderbolt on the further side, shaking the enemy's united and entire force to such a degree that, had this wild swoop of our lost light cavalry been but made as a calculated sacrifice, instead of an inexplicable mistake, and had it been supported by anything approaching to a regular or co-ordinated movement, General Liprandi's fine host would have been annihilated that very day. Such was the opinion of those who beheld the effect, too late to profit by it; amongst others of Prince Napoleon, who was as much amazed and

was the opinion of those who beteat the enect, too late to probe by it; amongst others of Prince Napoleon, who was as much amazed and thunderstruck as anybody. They saw, but they had not foreseen; nor would such a holocaust, if foreseen, have been permitted.

After riding beyond the guns, cutting down the gunners, breaking and shattering a column of infantry, and dispersing the cavalry that rode to the rescue, the heroes turned to charge home again, their gory and streaming salves no longer giving back the same flashes to the sun. streaming sabres no longer giving back the same flashes to the sun, and they themselves showing but one man to every three who had galloped, five minutes before, from beneath the heights of the Allied galloped, five minutes before, from beneath the heights of the Allied circumvallation. Alas! dreadful as appeared such a change of numbers, the full alteration was not yet. Another tremendous double hurricane of shot, which, coming from opposite quarters, seemed to meet in their persons, passed among them as they turned, and half their remaining force vanished on the spot. Then part of the Russian horse—a cloud of Cossack lances—closed in, and interposing on their road, not only seemed to bar it, but helped with the smoke to hide them completely from the anxious gaze of their comrades in the Camp.

Among these it was a solemn moment when they thus mentally said farewell to every remnant of the noble Light Brigade! But a strange tarewell to every remnant of the noble Light Brigade! But a strange interest riveted every look still upon the blocked-up plain, and a strange spectacle rewarded that interest. Swift, sudden, strong, and mighty was that pounding crash, which—as with a battering-ram—swung open the centre of the Cossack line, and flung its folds in shivered fragments on either hand, as the Light Brigade came charging back and cleaving their terrible avenue home. It was indeed the remremnant of the British corps which had looked so magnificent and so glittering a few short minutes since. Ah! quantum mutatus! Bloody, lacerated, grim with the sweat and smoke of battle, about a hundred were seen together; and nearly as many more strangled into the Camp. were seen together; and nearly as many more straggled into the Camp before evening. These were the survivors of the 607! Lord Cardigan led this unparalleled charge, and escaped from it with a few slight wounds; and even among those heroes he was conspicuous for the serenity of his courage, his feats of horsemanship, his personal prowess, and the impassive audacity with which he conducted the most desperate, probably, of all recorded military exploits. The Earl of Lucan perate, probably, of all recorded military exploits. The Earl of Lucan was also wounded, while undauntedly superintending the movement We ought to mention that, much as the conduct of the men exceeds the limits of eulogy, the conduct of the officers, one and all, was more wonderful still. There were nineteen in the first two regiments, and wonderful still. There were nineteen in the hist two regiments, and but three returned; junior captains and even lieutenants became suddenly commanding officers—with but little, alas! to command. It is melancholy to think how few emerged from this action; but none would have survived it, only for an achievement of the French; and it remains but to record this. Lord Raglan's order had contained the words "French cavalry on your left" The cavalry here signified were words "French cavalry on your left". The cavalry here signified wer a squadron of that splendid corps which the Algerine war has called a squarron of that spiendid corps which the Algerine war has called into existence in the French service, the Chasseurs d'Afrique. They were but 200 in number. Fortunately, their commanding officer had received no order analogous to that which had the effect of shooting our little column of Light Horse, like a shaft from a bow, into the midst of an entire army in position. Had the French, indeed, accompanied that fatal charge, neither any of our own Dragoons, Hussars, and Lancers, nor those gallant Chasseurs themselves, would have ever more been seen. But, on the edge of the maelstrom, they could render rescue which, once in it, they could not have received. As the remnant of the British corps was bursting home, and (in about a quarter of its original strength) had overcome nearly every other obstacle, a large field-battery was harassing their passage on the right hand of the return path. The French horse feeling that this battery, if not immediately silenced, would annihilate the heroic horsemen, charged at it, and killed the gunners to a man; they even were near carrying off the guns, but that was too slow an operation for so small

a body unsupported, and having incurred the loss of one man killed or wounded out of every four of their 200, they retired with the survivors of our own brigade. These had now mingled with the advanced columns of the Heavy Cavalry, which received them into its openings—and then all retrograded a little.

Such was the course, and such was the close of that extraordinary charge, which, as General Sir William Napier afterwards justly remarked, was undertaken with so much thorough good will, that "a doubtful sign, rather than a clear and unmistakeable order," had sufficed to set it in motion. Our allies were lost in mingled sorrow and amazement; and General Canrobert declared that the teat, if it transgressed all the great rules of warlike prudence, also transcended all the gressed all the great rules of warlike prudence, also transcended all the conceivable limits of warlike heroism:—"Ce n'était plus la guerre, c'était un spectacle," was his exclamation.

M. G. K.

(To be continued.)

### MINING AND MINERALOGICAL EXPLORING EXPEDITIONS IN GREENLAND.

(Continued from page 141.)

Continued from page 141.)

The east coast of Greenland is said to have been discovered about the year 980, by Eric the Red, an Icelandic chieftain of Norwegian descent, who fled from the vengeance due to a marder he had committed in Iceland. After two years' residence there, having paid blood-money for his crime, Eric returned, and by describing the land as rich and fertile, and naming it Greenland, induced many Icelanders to settle on the east coast. About twenty years after this his son embraced Christianity, and, accompanied by priests and missionaries, w. nt over, converted his father and the settlers, and established twelve different churches on the coast—this was about the year 1000. As a Papal Bull, however, of A.D. 835 mentions Greenland, it is probable that it was discovered some years prior to this. These settlers were succeeded by many descendants, who explored more of the coast southward and westward, and found among the rocks and icy mountains some sheltered spots, which afforded pasturage and allowed some little cultivation; they also built a small town, called Garde, in which resided a bishop.

explored more of the coast southward and wertward, and found among the rocks and icy mountains some sheltered spots, which afforded pasturage and allowed some little cultivation; they also built a small town, called Garde, in which resided a bishop.

Owing to the black plague of 1348, which ravaged the north of Europe, and the war of Denmark and Norway with Sweden, the colony of Greenland was left to its fate, and the route thither and its position on the globe forgotten. In 1406 Bishop Andrew sailed for Greenland, but was never again heard of, and no further intercourse took pisce with the east coast; and it was not until 1576 that the west coast of the lost land was again discovered by Sir Martin Frobisher. Subsequently, the Danish Admiral, Lindinau, and Sir John Kuight, an English Captain, made the coast and landed in one of the bays. Here was found ore yielding 26 oz. of silver in the cut, but no traces of the old Icelanders and Norwayans could be found. Other attempts were made, but the barrier of ice which had wonderfully increased since the first settlement of Greenland prevented anyone from reaching the eastern coast, so that the fate of the early Christian settlers still remains in obscurity. On the west coast, however, many ruins have been found: the most remarkable for its preservation occurs in the Fiord of Igaliko, about lat. 60 deg. It consists of the ruins of a substantially-built church or cloister, having no traces of mortar or cement being used in its construction, and ten or twelve indistinct ruins of houses and other buildings. Catholic relics, crosses, and stones engraved with Runic characters, with cloth made of cow-hair, have been found in several places. The Greenlanders have a tracition relative to the destruction of the Christian settlers—the latter had gradually oppressed and ill treated them, and one particular injury inducing one of them to engage the rest in the act of vengeance, they came up the Flords in their large skin boats, whitened, to represent pieces of ice, fel upon the N

restrained freedom exists. Wars and quarrels are unknown amongst them; and even the children, as soon as they can walk, have perfect liberty to act as they like, and what is more remarkable this general liberty is not accompanied by license. More peaceable people cannot anywhere be found. The seal supplies them with food, raiment, and covering for their skinboats. In the winter they live in huts built of stones and turf, lined inside with old skins. These huts are lighted and warmed by a lamp placed in front of each sleeping-bench, of which there are from three to six or more in each hut. Our Sketches represent the exterior and interior of one of these huts. In summer they pitch their skin-tents in some spot up the fiords where fish is abundant: here they dry their fish and seal-flesh for their winter provision.

for their winter provision.

Greenland may be considered as a continent of ice, the sea-coast of which thaws only in the summer. The appearance of the coast and flords is one of sublime desolation: icebergs in vast numbers surround it, and make the temperature exceedingly cold, even in the summer. In this season myriads of mosquitoes cause a severe annoyance. Mr. Tayler states, for the benefit of travellers who may be subjected to their truly maddening tites, that all the irritation may be speedily removed by washing the bite with a lotion composed of two grains of bichloride of mercury to the ounce of wate. Boat travelling among the scebergs is not without danger; rotten ic

bergs frequently fall in pieces with the slightest concussion. One of the native boats, some years since, was passing one of these, when a child merely struck against the side of an iceberg with a stick; this slight blow was sufficient, the loose masses became detached, the iceberg lost its balance, toppled over, fell into pieces, and destroyed the boat and its hapless crew, composed of women, by whom only these large boats are rowed; a Greenlander, in his kajak (canoe) alone escaped to relate the tragio occurrence. We engrave the Ford of Kangerluarsuk, as interesting to mineralogists, and being the locality in which the rare minerals cudia-lite, sodalite, and arfvedsonite are found.

Mr. Tayler (to whom we are indebted for the Sketches) will probably

conduct another exploring expedition in this interesting country, in th

## REVAL.

THE view of this important city of Esthonia, engraved upon the front page of our Narrative of the War, is from one of Mr. Carmichael's spirited Sketches. The port and town is situated at the south entrance to the Gulf of Finland, at a short distance from where our Fleet lay at Nargan. It is much frequented by the wealthy Russians, in summers as a bathing place

a bathing place.

Reval or Revel is divided into the upper and lower town; the former, perched upon a rocky cliff, within its walls incloses the Dom, the Castle, the residence of the Governor, the Commandant's house, the gymnasium, and the houses of the nobility. The whole of this quarter is called the Dom, and no plebeian is permitted to possess ground on this proud reef of rocks.

The lower town, the descent to which is very steep, is of considerable extent, has many broad streets, stretching to the flat sandy shore of the harbour. Here are the dwellings and werehouse of the merchants the

harbour. Here are the dwellings and warehouses of the merchants, the rath-house, the guild-house, the bank, the barracks, and the theatre. The churches include five Russian, one Swedish, one Danish, and four German. The Lutheran are of great antiquity. The Olai Kirche, originally built in 1329, was struck and partially consumed by lightning eight times—the last catastrophe being 1820. The lofty spire, shown somewhat leftward of the centre of the View, is that of St. Olai, about 250 English feet high, and sayving as a landmark in partiaction. The edifice the cathedral and serving as a landmark in navigation. This edifice, the cathedral church of the lower town, is in pure Early Gothic style, with lancet

church of the lower town, is in pure Early Gothic style, with lancet windows of great beauty.

Reval is entered by seven picturesque gates, which are decorated with interesting historic sculpture. It has an arsenal, and the fleet from Cronstadt rendezvous here at times. The passage by steamer from here to St. Petersburg usually occupies twenty-four hours. The harbour has been materially improved, and its roadstead is well sheltered by islands. Large quantities of corn, sprits, hemp, flax, timber, and other Baltic goods are exported in expenses for colonial produce, said, cheese wine. goods, are exported in exchange for colonial produce, salt, cheese, wine, tobacco, fruits, dye stuffs, cotton yarn, and other manufactured goods, with herrings from Holland and Noiway. The Russians took Reval from the Swedes in 1710: it was formerly the great emporium of the Hanseatic league for the trade of Novogorod. The population is about 18,000, which number is, however, much increased by summer visitors. NEW BOOKS, \$0

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